EVENING BULLETIN.

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custom.

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No communication will be inserted, an less accompanied by

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Advertisements sept on the inside of Each continuance.

Standard Standard

MONDAY, OCT. 26, 1857.

PATRONIZE HOME MANUFACTURES .- It is in the power of our citizens to greatly alleviate, if not entirely relieve the suffering to which our mechanics and the laboring classes generally are incident by reason of the unfortunate and terrible financial embarrassments now prostrating the community. There is a home remedy which should at once be applied, else the most disastrous consequences may ensue We can see no reason indeed why in a city like this every operative, male or female, should not be employed continually and at remunerating wages through the entire season, sorely as the crisis is affecting our manufacturing interests. The truth is that not an establishment of any description in Louisville should now be affected by the monetary panic. We have in our midst the ability to keep the furnaces of all our factories glowing, and the clatter and roar of all their machinery as musical with the hum of honest industry as in the most prosperous times. It is necessary, aye absolutely imperative upon us that we buy at home-that we buy home-made goods-that not a dollar either in money or credit be sent beyond our doors for articles that are as well and as cheaply made here as elsewhere.

There is not a branch of manufactures in which Louisville cannot compete with any city of the West. We make as good machinery, as good glassware, as good furniture, as good clothing, as good paper, as good stoves and castings, as good anything and everything, in fact, as the demands and necessities of the population call for. And all of these varied articles we produce as cheaply as they can be had elsewhere. Every merchant and artisan of the city should be kept employed if we would patronise home industry. No workman's arm should grow paralytic with idleness if our citizens would confine their purchases exclusively to what is produced The cheek of no needle-girl should grow wan and pale because of scanty food and thin raiment if the people of Louisville would give to our own clothiers the patronage which is too frequently squandered on Eastern dealers.

We are unable to account for the rash and inconsiderate policy of many of our merchants in this matter. They seem to prefer articles that are produced abroad, and send their payments away when the same money would buy the same articles at home, and thus distribute so much more of the cir- to be familiar with the affairs of men. We have culating medium through the community, relieving

We are satisfied that our manufacturers are doing all they can to keep their employees constantly at that the clergy of this country generally were never work. But it will be impossible for them to do so without they are liberally supported at home. If tiform concerns of active life as they are at the our merchants would enter into some concert of action in this matter they might be instrumental in doing much good. The alternative however must present itself. If we persist in going to other cities for that which we can procure on as favorable terms in our own city, it will be in vain for our manufac turers to exert themselves. They can cope with any emergency of an ordinary nature, but they now require all the assistance and cooperation possible to enable them to weather the storm

In other cities it would be scarcely necessary to make this appeal. But here such are the peculiarities of our people that we deem it important to pre sent the claims of our home manufacturers in the strongest light at this peculiar juncture. To prevent thousands of honest, industrious, and deserving workingmen and women being turned adrift upon the cold charities of the world we must encourage those who give employment to the laboring classes. The duty is a plain one, and it is as sa credly binding as it is plain and indisputable.

"A SMALL HANG OUT FOR A LARGE WASH."-This is the expressive phrase which the Yankee editors employ to denote those sort of failures in which "the vigor of the war doesn't quite come up to the lofty and sounding manifesto."

The furniture and fixtures of the Exchange Hotel were sold by auction yesterday. Captain Combs, the owner of the building, purchased them for \$7,300, on one, two, and three years' time.

The poetry visible in the flowers, the stars, the ws, and the sunsets is not truer than that breathed from the soul of the young minstrel-girl of New Castle in these exquisite stanzas:

> [For the Louisville Bulletin.] SHE'S DREAMING ON THY HEART.

BY SALLIE M. BRYAN. She's dreaming on thy heart to-night,
Thine arm's fond clasp is round her thrown, She murmurs thy dear name in sleep, Thou smilest—and I am alone.

Alone-alas, the years have left. Between our hearts, a black abyss In whose dim deeps are ruined stars Hurled from the heaven of early bliss.

Ah me, in this, our world of change, Tis strange I still should love thee so And bow before the shattered shrines Where burned the lights of long ago.

Why is it thus? Oh, I have learned, And sadly has my knowledge cost— By all my scorn for brighter forms, It is-it is that thou art lost.

My heart is cold and hushed. Its fires Were quenched by midnight rains of tears, Its music died on broken strings— Yet I must wander through the years.

I see the lone leaves falling near And hear the autumn's misty rain Nor sigh for roses and blue skies, Since thou wilt never come again,

Men call me heartless, and I smile And breathe the lightest words-but oh Clear streams that flash a sunny light From cold dark sources often flow.

Whose mocking smiles now o'er me shine Look not upon another heart As tried and desolate as mine. Oh, angels past the mystic skies,

The scornful stars in yonder heaven

Undying things of love and light, Look from the glory of the unknown-See earth-and pity me to-night.

Alas, she's dreaming on thy heart, Thine arm's fond clasp is round her thrown, She murmurs thy dear name in sleep-Thou lovest her-and I'm alone.

RELIEF FOR THE LABORING CLASSES,-Mayor Wood of New York has sent a message to the Common Council, in which he makes some sensible reflections upon the strait to which the laboring classes of that city will be reduced during the coming winter from want of employment, and directs attention to the vast amount of public work to be done-the improvement of the Central Park, the construction of the new reservoir, the grading and regulating of streets, the repairing of the docks, &c. Thus it beomes necessary that a certain amount of work should be done, and the hands to do it are ready and idle. The Mayor proposes that a sufficient number of laborers to carry on these works shall be employed; that the corporation shall pay them seventy-five per cent. in food and twenty-five per cent. in money. The food-flour, cornmeal, and potatoes-to be paid for with funds raised by loan, secured by stock, bearing seven per cent. interest, and redeemable in fifty years; the men to be supplied with food at the cost price to the corporation. They will thus get their supplies at a discount of fifteen or twenty per cent. at least on the usual rates, while the public will be saved additional pauper expenses-for the unemployed will certainly come upon the Almshouse-and the works will go forward without immediate additions to the tax list.

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES .- The will of Mrs. Louisa Fine, late of this city, was admitted to probate yesterday in the County Court. She emancipates nine valuable slaves, provides for the payment of their expenses to Cincinnati, and bequeathes them one hundred dollars each. She also makes suitable provision for an old servant over seventy years of age, who had been faithful to her, and also frees a young female slave when the aged one shall have ed. At the death of old Milly three he lots on Jefferson street are to be sold and the proceeds divided among her emancipated slaves

To her brother and other members of the family ample bequests are made. Messrs. Nathan Merdes, William Dixon, and John M. Monohan are the ex-

We say nothing of the propriety of discussing financial questions in the pulpit, but we must say that the ability and success with which financial questions have recently been handled in some of the Eastern pulpits afford a gratifying proof of the spread of secular intelligence among the clergy. It certainly can do no harm for the ministers of God the best of reasons for knowing, moreover, that this sort of knowledge is not by any means confined to the Eastern pulpits. We are persuaded, indeed, before so correctly and variously posted in the mulpresent moment.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION .- Our notice of the proposed meeting of the teachers is eliciting commendation from all sections of the State. There appears to be a general concurrence of opinion in avor of this city as the place where the convention should be held. A prominent teacher in Millersburg, Bourbon county, suggests that the time be in the Christmas vacations, when the instructors throughout the State will be at leisure.

We hope to see a large and influential gathering of the members of this noble profession in our city bout the 27th of December.

IMPORTANT TO TAX PAYERS .- Capt. Megowan. ur excellent Sheriff, makes his final appeal to the delinquent tax payers of Jefferson county. We are onfident that our friend will deeply regret the necessity of executing the law upon those who do not readily respond to his call, but he will surely do all that he promises. Whoever, therefore, wishes to save great expense and the disgrace of being delinquent, should immediately call at the Sheriff's office.

ORIGIN OF THE CHICAGO FIRE.-Investigations are now going on in Chicago with a view to ascertain the origin of the great fire there. A number of young nen had lodging rooms over the stores in the burned block; lewd women were in the habit of visiting some of these rooms, and it is said several of these got together in one of the rooms, and, in a state of intoxication, upset a fluid lamp.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS

The river had fallen nearly 6 inches in the twenty-four hours ending last evening. There were then 4 feet water on the falls and 61/2 feet in the canal. Shipments were made yesterday to New Orleans at 30 cents per hundred for pound freights, 50 cents per bbl. for potatoes, 60 cents per head for sheep, and \$8 per head for horses and cattle. The Baltic cleared for New Orleans with a splendid trip.

The Woodford, Capt. Mather, arrived yesterday and will leave for New Orleans to-morrow. Mr. McLaughlin officiates at the desk, and he is proverbial for his kindness and attention. His pupil and assistant, Joe Benedict, a sprightly young man, has charge of the deckers and of the freight department.

The Fashion commences her regular trips in the St. Louis trade to-day. She has been put in fine condition. Capt. Lamb will have charge of her as far as Paducah, where Capt. Martin, who is now there, will assume it. Messrs. Gust. Smith and De Hart are her clerks. They are two of the cleverest clerks on the river.

The fine packet Diamond, Capt. Holcroft, M. A. Huston, clerk, leaves for Evansville this evening, and will continue in the trade as a regular packet. The Umpire, Capt. Triplett, will leave for Owens boro in place of the Statesman

The Telegraph No. 3, Capt. Hildreth, is the mailboat for Cincinnati to-day, and the Emma Dean is the Carrollton packet.

Capt. Cannon's new steamer, Vicksburg, is advertised to leave for New Orleans Saturday.

COUNTERFEIT HALVES AND QUARTERS .- In these stringent specie times it is well enough to look to the kind of coin offered. The counterfeiters are taking advantage of the position of financial matters, and the discrediting of nearly all kinds of paper currency, to operate with their bogus money. A large quantity of counterfeit halves and quarters are in circulation in Cincinnati. The coin is but fairly executed, and may be readily detected on examina-

HIGH STREET OPEN.—This important public ave nue has been at length received by the General Council and yesterday was opened to travel. It extends from Twelfth to Bridge street, and is the most desirable route to Portland. We have already mentioned the excellence of the bowlder work of the contractors, Messrs. Kimball & McAtee.

COAL .- Two boat loads of Pittsburg coal were purchased by the Rolling Mill Company at 7 cents per bushel. This is a low price, but we presume the parties were compelled to sell to raise money.

A dealer was selling by the hundred bushels at 121/2 cents in par funds, and it could have probably by it. been bought at that in smaller quantities. We are requested to say that the Breckinridge

Coal and Oil Company have stopped operations, but not suspended, as the Cloverport Journal stated. They are able and will pay all demands against Rev. S. F. Scovel will be installed pastor of

the Presbyterian Church in Jeffersonville, Ind., on Wednesday evening, by the members of the New Albany Presbyterv. A patent has been granted to David Howel,

of this city, for an improved machine for binding flanges on boiler heads. The Floyd Circuit Court is now in session at

New Albany, Ind. Judge Bicknell presides. The editor of the New York Herald, without paying the slightest regard to the truth or justice of what he says, is always trying to say something to

over the world, and old disputes, old issues, old politica questions everywhere will be overslaughed as they have been in this country. We shall need a war to start the life currents of the body politic and to clear the atmosphere. This country is ready for it, the people are ready for it, all are trained to the use of arms. Priest and layman mechanic and laborer, professional man and him withouts profession, master and apprentice, high and low, rich and poor, all know how to use the rifle, and when they have nothing else to do all are ready to use it. In this state or things look out for wild fruit from the creeent revulsion. The fillibusters are on the watch, and war is always a popular cry. It will be more so than ever during the coming year. Mexico, Cuba, Ceutral America, and St. Doming are all preparing themselves as fields of battle. Interna dissensions and civil strife already exist in most of them and which will send us the first invitation is now the only queetion.

On the late national fast day in England the clergyman, Spurgeon, preached a sermon at the Crystal Palace, Lyndenham, near London. How his followers conducted themselves the following extract from a newspaper report will explain:

Another hymn and benediction closed the service, accompanied by the deep tones of the organ. When all was over a loud clapping of hands testified the approval of the hearers, and a few minutes afterwards groups of people were quaffling bottled stout within a few yards of the pulpit. Eating and drinking on the most extended scale were carried on all over the establishment.

Pretty conduct for a Christian people on a fas

EFFECTS OF THE PANIC.—The New York Express of Friday, says:

We regret to hear that R. H. Winslow, Esq.,

We regret to hear that R. H. Winslow, Esq., or Winslow, Lanier, & Co., is suffering under a severe illness, caused by the late financial troubles, in which his house had so large an interest.

John H. Hicks, Esq., an old merchant of New York, is dead. His last visit to Wall street was on the day of the bank suspension. The excitement of the day caused a bleeding at the lungs, which has terminated fetally.

The Fadure of the Potato Crop.—Six weeks ago farmers were congratulating themselves that at length they would be enabled to harvest a good crop. length they would be enabled to harvest a good crop of potatoes. Never since the first appearance of the disease had the plants looked so well. Those that had been dug up were in excellent condition. There was an unusually large breadth of land sown, and everything promised well. The price of potatoes at the waterside was not more than from 44. to 51. per ton. Within the last few weeks, however, the disease has manifested itself in the most extraordinary manner. Hundreds of acres will not pay for the digging, as the potatoes, although looking very well when first taken out of the ground, in 24 hours are unfit for use. Unfortunately this sudden manifestation of the disease is not confined to any particular district, but seems very general. This is very sad intelligence for the poor, as it will practically put this valuable esculent beyond their reach. Fortunately, however, we have had a plentiful harvest.—London Star, 6th.

r should remember that it will be but a very short time before winter will be down upon us with all its rigor. The experience of the two last seasons should warn us not to depend upon mild weather, but to prepare for an almost arctic temperature.

In putting away potatoes or turnips be sure to have them well secured against the cold of even such a season as the last. The extra labor is but small; the security is worth much more than the extra cost. In putting up potatoes in heaps to keep till spring, do not make them too large. See that you select a piece of ground where no water will stand after the hardest rains; then cover the potatoes with a good coating of dry straw, laid on smooth and compact, so that the earth when thrown upon it will not mix with but rest upon it. This covering of straw or grass is the main security of your roots. A good coating of earth on this (leaving air tubes) completes your protection. The earth keeps the straw dry, and dry straw is a non-conductor, so that in the longest period of intense cold you need have no fears for your potatoes. If your heaps turn the water and the straw remains dry they will open out in the spring in the best possible condition for sale

See that your stock are in good condition; feed well and provide comfortable shelter. Every pound of fat you can put on your stock at this season is a guarantee for two pounds in the spring, provided they are properly cared for during the winter. See especially to your young animals. Let them be provided with comfortable dry quarters, even if nothing more than a straw shed.

Begin to get in your corn as soon as dry enough; in short, aim to have the entire season's work completed by the end of the year, so that you may begin the new year with its own proper business. Sell everything that you don't intend to use in the way of produce, even if you do not obtain as full prices as you may desire, and pay off your accounts, if you owe any, with the proceeds. See that your seeds of different kinds are carefully stored in dry airy places, so as to preserve them in a good condition for planting. If you have sod-land which you intend to plant in corn or potatoes next year, break it up well and deeply now, so that the grass and roots may decompose before cold weather sets in: it will decompose more in a week now than it will in a month in the winter. See that your tools and implements are carefully put away ready for use next year; if any repairs are required attend to it now, and don't leave it to take you at a disadvantage in the busy season when you want to use them. As you have leisure, review the past season's business, and shape your course for the coming season

ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL REGISTER OF RURAL AF-FAIRS FOR 1858, WITH 130 ENGRAVINGS .- No. 4 of this valuable little farmers' hand-book is before us. It is published by Luther Tucker & Son, at Albany, New York, and edited by J. J. Thomas, so long and favorably known as a scientific and practical writer. It should be owned by every farmer, and will well repay its cost.

FIRE IN THE OHIO PENITENTIARY .- The States man says of the conflagration in the Ohio penitentiary, Fiiday evening last:

The Ohio Tool Company's shop, Hayden's black-smith shop, Hall, Brown, & Co.'s cooper shop, the State shoe and tailor shops, and Day's wood type manufactory, were entirely destroyed. The gross loss to contractors cannot be less than \$50,000. What that of the State will be we have

not heard estimated.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DRAINING LAND .- In any other business but farming, a successful man is sure to have imitators, and successful rivals. A mer-chant who opens a new channel for trade, or fin ds a ment—about once a week he predicts something of the kind that is foretold in the following paragraph from his last number:

If Mr. Buchanan does not keep a sharp lookon', he will be carried into a war with somebody before he know it. We have yet to get the rebound from Europe of this revultion—the worst has not yet come. Politics will change all over the world, and old disputes, old issues, old political questions everywhere will be overshaughed as a loud plate of the product of th street, second year of his business. A quack medicine ne sooner takes with the public, than the genuine has spurious imitations following in its train. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is thrown into the shade by 'old Dr. Townsend's,' and there is no end to the antique decoction is town or country. Perry Davis's pain-killer is almost killed off with sham murderers, pain-killer is almost killed off with sham murderers, that do not kill pain, or anything else. The Schiedam Schnapps is encroached upon by every smart apothecary, and poor Udolph Wolfe is thrown into spasms, by the multitude that sell poor gin under the name of the genuine, with no snap at all to it.—There are ferment and rivalry in every department of human activity, save in that of agriculture. of human activity, save in that of agriculture John Johnston imports draining tile from Scotland when there are none in the country, transforms a poor farm into a garden, gets rich, and for a long term of years has no rival or imitator. His neigh-bors stand by with their hands in their pockets and bors stand by with their hands in their pockets and poke fun at him, as a man with a strange passion for burying old crockery. It is clear enough, that the soil is made deeper and richer by the psocess, and that the crops are more than doubled, but the change is all attributed to luck. They have no sort of faith that the old crockery has anything to do with the regeneration of the farm.

But time has wrought conviction, even upon this stereotyped class, and drainage is sure to be one of the institutions of this country.

stereotyped class, and drainage is sure to be one of the instituutions of this country.

Since we last wrote, we have seen a gentleman who is about making a contract with a tile drainer from Albany to lay down the crockery under thirty-three acres of partially reclaimed swamp land. The main drains have been dug several years, four or five feet deep, and the improvement has been astonishing. But such a wet season as this has convinced the proprietor that his land needs more thorough drainage. Cross drain made of tile, laid two feet deep, and at intervals of three rods, will take off all the water from showers and heavy rains in a few hours, and make this the earliest land upon the farm. The work is to be done this season. There are thousands, yes, tens of thousands of acres in the State, that ought to receive similar treatment, and would, if the owners were awake to their true interests.

would, if the owners were awake to their true interests.

But there is no just appreciation of the value of drainage, or the work which it performs for the land. It is generally supposed that its only application is to swamps already saturated with water. These undoubtedly are more benefited by drainage than other lands, but all soils that retain water above them in the low places, at any seasou of the year, greatly need this operation. Indeed, it may be doubted if the operation will not pay upon all lands, except sandy soils and coarse gravels, that have been underdrained by a natural process. Wherever we find a compact hard pan of gravel underneath the surface soil, or a clay loam, or a pure clay, there is a chance for tile drain. These we find in almost all granite and gneiss formations, such as prevail in our State. But it will be asked, What is clay, there is a chance for the drain. These we madin almost all granite and gneiss formations, such as prevail in our State. But it will be asked, What is the use of draining such land? We will briefly set forth a few of the advantages of this operation.

As a first consideration, it frees the soil from stag-

PREPARE FOR WINTER.—At this season the farm-should remember that it will be but a very short made unproductive not so much by the presence of water, as of water in a stagnant condition. There water, as of water in a stagnant condition. There can be no doubt, that plants are benefited by water, as they are by air, if the air or water is in motion. Put a plant in a soil saturated with water, and it must soon die, or at least that portion of the roots must which remains in the motionless water. Encase a man in India rubber, and he would soon die, from the fact that there would be no chance for the insensible perspiration to pass off from his body. The action of the skin would be arosted, and the man would die of the foul matters from which the skin was designed to relieve him. Now there is constantly going on in the vegetable economy a process analogous to this in the human system. That the roots of plants may be healthy, there must be air and moisture in constant succession. Saturate the soil with water, and after a time the action of the bark of the roots and the thousand little spongthe soil with water, and after a time the action of the bark of the roots and the thousand little spongicles ceases, and they perish. The rootlets nearer the surface may keep the ecomomy of life for a time, but it will be sickly and the plant will be unproductive. This is the reason that we see wet spots in cultivated fields unfruitful, the corn puny, and the potatoes half grown or diseased. The roots are suffocated. Put drains two or three feet deep beneath the surface, and this stagmant water passes off at once, and the air immediately follows to the drains. drains.

Again the soil is made perous, and spongy by this process. The effect of stagnant water is to consolidate the soil. This is seen in peat swamps. Stop the outlet, and the presence of the water upon the vegetable matter in the course of years consolidates vegetable matter in the course of years consolidates into peat. Remove this pressure, by opening the drains, and it gradually softens to muck. The same thing is seen in the hollows and swails of cultivated field. You will almost always find these places underlaid with hard-pan, and generally the pan is near the surface. Break through this pan and put in drains, and the work of disintegration at once begins. It will spread gradually from the drains to the middle space between, the increased fruitfulness of the field showing how regularly the work goes on. A loose, porous soil secured by this means passes off the water from heavy shawers very rapidly, so that the crops are never flooded and injured, as they often will be in lands usually not wet.

jured, as they often will be in lands usually not wet.

There is also a great mechanical advantage for the roots of plants, in this change in the texture of the soil. The freedom with which roots will push their way into the surrounding soil after sustenance depends not more upon the vigor of the seed kernel, than upon the mechanical condition of the ground Much of the vigor of the plant must be wasted in overcoming the physical difficulties of procuring food in a hard, stiff soil. The roots have to dispute every inch, and spend their energies in boring highways for their own passage, when they ought to be busy in absorbing food. This is a serious hindrance in all annual crops, where the period of growth is so short. In a drained soil, the roots run out rapidly through the loose particles, and extend much further in search of food, and appropriate more completely the aliment within their reach.

Another advantage of draining is the more thorough intermixture of the manure with the soil. When plowed, the soil does not break up lu large lumps, but crumbles into small pieces and fragments, which the rains and frosts soon pulverize. Of course the manures, whether liquid or solid, are much more rapidly distributed through the whole mass of the soil. The favorable influence of this is seen in the more even and luxuriant growth of the crops on all parts of the field. The roots find abundant aliment in every direction, and a given amount of mannar will produce much better crops than when distributed upon a cold hard soil.

Drained land also catches all the fertilizing materials in the rains and snows. There is an appreciable quantity of ammonia in these, which every farmer should seek to fasten in his soil. If the land is a hard-pan, or only four inches deep, much of the rain runs off upon the surface, and is lost in the swamps. If the soil is made loose and porous by drainage, it runs down rapidly two or three feet deep, and the carbonaceous matters in the soil seize upon the ammonia, and retain it, until the roots of There is also a great mechanical advantage for the

one reason why such lands can be worked two or three weeks earlier than others in the spring of the year. If any one has doubt of this, he would be convinced by comparing the temperature of an or-dinary rain in April with the water which is dis-charged from the mouths of drains. The differ-ence is several degrees in favor of the falling rain and of course all that the rain loses in its tempera-ture the soil gains. ture the soil gains.

Again, the soil remains warmer during the ter. The earth receives a large quantity of heat during the summer, which is rapidly lost, as the winter comes on, in all compact soils, which are such good conductors of heat. But make the soil porous, by drainage, and its conducting power is impaired, and it retains lenger the heat which it gains in summer. Of course it is more benefited by winter rains absorbing them, while they run off from the frozen land.

Moreover, in a loose soil, the atmosphere penetrates the earth to a push greater death and

completely reaches every particle. This has a very important influence in pulverizing the soil and in decomposing those portions whence the plants derive their nourishment. Plant food is prepared much more rapidly, and manure imparts its virtues soon-

It also greatly prolongs the season, adding to it both in spring, and autumn. In Apil you have not to wait four weeks for the ground to be dry enough to sow cats or spring wheat. The ground, when plowed, is at a higher temperature, and, of course, the process of vegetation begins sooner. In the Fall, frosts are prevented by the higher temperature of the earth. It in reality makes of a field a slight hot-bed, and forces and prolongs vegetation. It is equivalent to moving a man's farm several degrees further South.

Every one must see that a field always is condition for the plow after the season opens economizes labor greatly. There are no wet spots, or baked spots, for which the farmer needs to wait. He can put forth his labor at the right time, and make it most available. If drainage has these advantages, there is sound philosophy in it. A farmer should drain for the same reason that he manures—because he can make more money by it, than he can without. Draining is quite as good economy as mannaring, as we shall see hereafter.

Homestead. It also greatly prolongs the season, adding to it

Homestead. PORT OF LOUISVILLE. OCTOBER 26.

ARRIVALS. Umpire, Henderson. Woodford, N. O. Prima Donna. St. Louis, Great West, St. Louis.

DEPARTURES.

Red Wing, Pitts.
J. W. Hailman, Pitt
.ouis, Great West, Pitts.
Baltic, N. O.

or from Cincinnati—10 bbls oi. Wilson& Star whisky, Gass & Co; 10 bbls oil, J B Wilder

JOHN KJTTS & CO. 6

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 26, 1857.

The different companies, presents the following view of the present condition of the different manufacturing corporations in that city:

The Humilton Manufacturing Company are runding to a letter in the National Intelligencer, women formerly possessed and at various times exercised the elective franchise in the State of New Jersey.

The Humilton Manufacturing Company are runding 13,000 out of 48,000 spindles, and run but five days in each week. The Print Works are in full operation, but run only five days. By the constitution adopted July 2, 1776, the privilege of voting was accorded to "all inhabitants of full age" who were worth £50 pr clamation money, clear estate, and who had resided a certain time within the country. As this could be construed to include women, in 1790 a prominent Quaker member of the Assembly, who was on a committee to frame an election law, had sufficient influence to have the act so drawn as to read "he or she" when referring to qualified voters—the reason for his action being probably the fact that females are allowed to vote in the religious assemblies of Friends. No change of this phraseology was made until 1807, and women voted when the elections were close or there was any special excitement. In the Presidential contest of 1800 there were many instances of their voting in different parts of the State. At an election in Hunterdon county in 1802 even some women of color were allowed to vote, and their ballots elected a member of the Legislature.

In the year 1806 a new court-house and jail were to be erected in the county of Essex, and their location was to be decided by a vote of the people. Strenuous exertions were made to have them located elsewhere than at Newark, and the contest created great excitement throughout the county, When the election was held, women of "full age, whether single or married, possessing the required property qualifications, were permitted by the judges of the election to vote. But as the conflict proceeded, and the blood of the combatants waxed warmer, the number of female voters increased, and it was found that every single and every married woman in the county was not only "of full age" but also worth "fifty pounds proclamation money, clear estate," and, as such, entitled to vote if they chose. So apparent were the frauds practised at this election, that the next Legislature set it aside and left the buildings to be erected in Newark. An act was also passed restricting the right of suffrage to free white male citizens of twenty-one years. And thus was extinguished female suffrage in New Jersey. It certainly was not a very promising experiment.

HEAVY DEFALCATIONS IN NEW YORK,-Some time ago a special committee of the New York Common Council was appointed by that body to investigate the financial affairs of the city. That committee has concluded its labors, and presented a report which we find published in detail. The document is a remarkable one, and discloses a long series of official defalcations amounting to millions of dollars. Errors of omission and commission were shown in nearly every branch of the municipal government. Against a long line of tax-collectors there are recorded deficits of heavy sums, of which the dates begin as far back as 1813, the entire amount of default being \$136,121. Most of this is now outlawed, while a considerable portion of it cannot be collected either from the delinquents or their sureties. The over issue of assessment bonds alone, just discovered, amounts to \$280,305, the amount of unpaid taxes \$2,836,670, and the unpaid assessments \$4,757,959, reaching the aggregate of \$7,730,750. What proportion of this immense sum will be collected remains to be seen. The New York papers concede that the per centage saved will be comparatively trifling, and that the major part of this indebtedness to the tax burdened citizens must be looked upon as irrecoverably lost. A more perfect system of fraud and rascality-as wide spread as it was therough and uncompromising-was probably never disclosed. No wonder that property owners in New York stand aghast at the prospects for tax-

TEURIBLE ACCIDENT .- Mr. Sevier, one of the clerks of the Missouri Legislature, met with a terrible accident on Friday night. He had been to the the sentence was deferred. The Chicago Tribune Governor's party, and was returning to his room at the Capitol, when, by some strange mistake, he following: passed to the north side of the Capitol and walked off the percendicular bluff, a distance of some sixty feet. He was found Saturday morning in an insensible condition, one of his arms broken in two

Bertha Leite, a young German lady, aged 24 years, committed saicide by drowning in a pond near St. Louis, last Friday. She was the inmate of the family of Mrs. Myers, and by her thought to be a perfectly virtuous female. But it was proven that unknown to Mrs. M. she had been in the habit of wisiting by day and night the apartments of a boat-Her parents are wealthy, and she was both beautiful and well educated.

John S. Wells, land agent at Warsaw, Mo. was thrown from a suiky on the 14th inst., and his feet becoming entangled in the lines, was dragged for some distance, and so much injured that he died in a few hours. His family reside near Platts-

The citizens of Piqua, Ohio, held a meeting on Friday last, tarred and feathered two blacks, and ordered all the free negroes in the place to leave

A STEANGE STORY .- The Newport (Florida) Times, of the 14th inst., has the following singular

Times, of the lith list., has the following singular story:

A friend informs us of the following occurrence, which is reported to have taken place recently at Attapulgus, Ga. A gentleman who had received a considerable sum of money was compelled to go from home, leaving hit wife alone in the house—situated some distance from any other dwelling. Toward evening two negroes entered the house and demanded of the lady the money, or they would take her life. Being a woman of great coolness, she saw at once it would be useless for her to attempt to evade the demand, so she produced the money and gave it to them. The negroes then remarked, that, as supper was nearly ready, they would stay and eat with her. She told them to be seated until she got it ready. The woman had a vial of strychnine in her cupboard. Supper being ready, the woman, in sweetening their coffee, managed to put a dose of the poison in each of the negroes' cups. They drank, and in a few moments were dead. The neighbors were called in, and the negroes discovered to be white men in disguise—near aeighbors and friends of her hasband, who had known of his receiving the money, and of his absence.

Lectual Outdone—Taylor County Court must have Attapunges, by A. A generaman was not received a considerable sum of money was compelled to go from home, leaving hir wife alone in the hones—strated some distance from any other dwelling. Towards evening two negroes entered the house and demanded of the lady the money, or they would take her life. Being a woman of great coolness, he saw at once it would be neeless for her to attempt to evade the demand, so she preduced the money and as support, was nearly ready, they would stay and as support, was nearly ready, they would stay and as support, was nearly ready, they would stay and in the cuplonard. Support being ready, the woman in her cuplonard in sweetening their oxide, managed to put a doss of the poison in each of the negroes dead. The neighbors were called in, and the negroes although the honor of vanquishing Mr. Paulsen.

Ireland Outdone—Taylor County Court must have been freshly imported, judging from the tenor and spirit of a recolution recently adopted by that august tribunal, which, says the Parkersburg Gazette were been freshly imported, judging from the tenor and spirit of a recolution recently adopted by that august tribunal, which, says the Parkersburg Gazette work the Social Accounts, which is exertions, and states that he could just as well play six or seven games at a time as five. The needs of all countries and climate. So says a Virginia paper.

Ireland Outdone—Taylor County Court must have been freshly imported, judging from the tenor and spirit of a recolution recently adopted by the desired provided by the desir

MANUFACTORIES OF NEW ENGLAND .- The Low-"I Courier, from personal inquiries of the officers of

my cloths were made, so that the reduction in number of pounds manufactured is nearly one-

On the Suffolk one-half of the works are stopped and the others run six days per week. They have not reduced the price of labor, but expect to very

not reduced the Irice of labor, but expect to very soon.

The whole number of looms on the Tremont is 760, of which they have stopped 374. They have received notice that the wages will be reduced 12½ per cent., commencing on the November payment.

On the Merrimac, one mill, in which sheetings have been made, is stopped. All the other works are running six days per week. They have reduced the price of labor, but the reduction is not the same on all the work. It is from 10 to 16 per cent., and will take effect in November.

All the mills on the Boott are stopped, and we could not learn when they are to start again.

On the Massachusetts 350 out of 1,227 looms are stopped, and the others are running but four days per week.

The statement made by us last Monday, that the Directors of the Massachusetts Corporation had vo-ted to stop, was not correct.

On the Prescott, 163 out of 671 looms are stopped,

On the Prescott, 163 out of 671 looms are stopped, and the others are running but four days per week. Of the Middlesex Company, we are authorized to make no statement, except that they have not yet decided what they shall do.

The Lowell Company have stopped all their cotton works. Something more than three-fourths of the works in the carpet department are running five days in week

This company has also given notice that the wages will be reduced. The reduction is not uniform, but varies on different kinds of work.

SINGULAR OBSTRUCTION OF TELEGRAPHIC COM-MUNICATION .- The Elmira Gazette tells of the obstruction of telegraphic communication near that

place as follows: An immediate search was instituted for the ob-struction, which was found at a place where the main and auxiliary lines ran parallel for a few rods, main and auxiliary lines ran parallel for a few rods, and at a distance of above six inches apart. At this spot, the spiders had wove their webs from one wire to the other, and the constant dropping of the water from the dews and fogs through the different threads of the webs to the line below formed a compete circuit for the electricity, rendering the efforts of the operator to communicate powerless. The tiny threads of the spiders were removed, and the lines spread farther apart, since which time the operations on the line have been uninterrupted. the line have been uninterrupted.

A FATAL ACCIDENT .- The Evansville Journal bas the following:

On the 14th inst. a party of gentlemen left Ripl On the 14th inst. a party of gentlemen left Ripley, Tenn., on a camp hurt, among whom was Mr. Edward Cunningham, who for some months past has been a resident among us, and a son of Mr. George Cunningham, of this city. The party was divided, as is the custom in a deer hunt, each having a stand. Not being successful, they were about changing locations, when Mr. C. placed his gun against a tree carions, when hir. O. pinced his gun against a rice and mounted his horse, then took his gun by the muzzle in his left hand, and in raising it the hammer struck a tree and exploded both barrels, the observations taking effect in his left temple, shattering his skull and brains in a most frightful manner, and

killing him instantly.

The deceased leaves a wife and three young children to weep over his untimely fate. The blow falls heavily upon his family and friends, but with culiar force upon his father, who is advanced in the had written to his brother, Mr. H. R. Cunningham, of this city, informing him of an intended risit to this place to meet his family, who are need visit to this place to meet his family, who are need in New Liberty, Ky., and were only awaiting his arrival here that they might join him. Mr. Gonningham removed to this place from Frankfort, Ky.

The telegraph informs us that Brayman plead guilty in the United States court at Chicago on Monday of having robbed the post office, but that gives the reason for deferring the sentence in the

It is the intention of his council thereupon to move an arrest of sentence on the ground of insani-ty. It is intended to be shown that the prisoner has a monomania for small pilfering. Evidence will be adduced to establish his blameless character in all places and one of his legs greatly injured. He was the relations of life except in respect of one infirmi-not expected to recover. others, without motive. It will be shown that he has executed various important trusts with scru-pulous honesty, and probably instances of petty theft will be adduced other than that mentioned in the indictment to establish a defect in the mental constitution of the prisoner. It will be remembered that the defence of Huntington the New York forger based on a presumed aberration of this sort.

> Speculators and Capitalists—This bit will fit other latitudes than that of Paris—a "good thing" of a Parisian gamin (brehin, loafer-boy). It is lively, energetic, characteristic, and was effective: "Two gentlemen were chatting on the Boulevard. One was a great speculator, developing the plan of a magnificent project; the other a dazzled capitalist, ready to snap at the bait. He hesitated a little, but was just yielding, merely making a few objections for conscience' sake.
>
> Near these two paused a couple of youngsters of ten or twelve years. They were looking into a to-bacco shop close by, and one cries out to the other.
>
> "By the piper! I'd like to smeke a sou's worth of SPECULATORS AND CAPITALISTS -This bit will

'By the piper! I'd like to smeke a sou's worth of baccol"
"Well," said the other, "buy a sou's worth."
"Ab! as luck will have it, I havn't the sou."
"Hold on, I've got two sous."

"That's the ticket, just the thing—one for the pipe, and one for the tobacco."

"Oh e, but what am I to do?"
"Tou? Oh! you shall be the stockholder; you can

It was a flash of light. The capitalist thrust his hands into his pockets and fled. The speculator cast a farious look at the two urchias and turned down the street.

Tilt is agreed that the only way by which we can be extricated from the present financial difficul-

days in each week. The Print Works are in full operation, but run only five days.

On the Appleton two thirds of the works are in operation, but run only five days per week.

The Lawrence have stopped 650 out of 1820 looms and expect to stop 125 more within a short time. They are now running six days, but expect soon to stop one day per week. Notice has been given that there would be a reduction in the price of labor, but the per cert. has not been fixed upon. The looms stopped on this corporation were those on which heavy cloths were made, so that the reduction in use it. As for the credit by means of which our use it. As for the credit by means of which our transaction: are usually effected, that seems to be dead, or rather it is so low that extraordinary efforts

are required to revive it.

In this condition of things the eyes of the business community naturally turn to the banks. Of course, no man in his senses, or at least no man who has the least knowledge of business, can expect the banks to remedy all the misfortunes of the day.

But they are exceed to set an example of confi-But they are expected to set an example of confidence; to adopt a uniform course of action, and take some wise and yet decided measures to relieve the existing stagnation. Now in no other way can these institutions so well affect this as by aiding to bring forward produce, and the great staples of the country. It would not require advances much beyond the cost of freight and transportation to do this. Let the banks of Philadelphia indicate to their agencies or correspondents at the principal points in the West and Southwest, at Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, &c, that they will discount bills drawn against produce directed to this city, to amount covering the cost of transportation. Let them authorize reliable institutions at those points to advance the money on such bills, and draw on them for the amount. We are satisfied that this step, or some other equivalent to it, would bring about a brisk renewal of trade. The holders of produce would only be too glad to send it to market had they but the wherewithal to pay the cost of freight and other expenses if the apparent the varieties and But they are expected to set an example of confibe too glad to send it to market had they but the wherewithal to pay the cost of freight and other expenses of the movement; the various companies and corporations engeged in transportation would prefit by the business, and thus many of them would be re lieved in their finances, and regain confidence in their value, which now is in a measure impaired; while the sale of produce would give employment to the commission men, and stimulate a reciprocal movement in dry goods and other wares and products.

Without some movement of this kind on the part of the banks, we confess we do not see how our em-barrassments are to meet with a near relief; with it we are convinced that a favorable change would be experienced within a short period. Every one sees that in the principal elements of wealth the country that in the principal elements of wealth the country never was richer; the only question is how is this wealth to be made available, as in ordinary times. There is no necessary cause why the crops of this country should not be brought forward now as read-ily as they were a year ago. Nothing but timidity prevents it. Bills drawn against produce merely to the amount of transportation must be safe, and the relief thus afforded would save millions to the com-munity, and tens of thousands to the banks. We have arrived at that crisis in affairs when a do-nothing policy will not answer. But action, and bold action, will readily retrieve the day.

It is announced that some of the New York banks

are already pursuing some such course as we have pointed out. If so, it is high time our own institutions were up and doing.

There is a large district in Southern Illinois that, from the moral and mental darkness in which it is enveloped, is popularly known as Egypt. It was originally settled by the poorest class of whites from the Southern States. A correspondent of the Rochester Democrat thus describes life as he saw it among the Egyptians:

among the Egyptians:

Had I not known, before I entered, which of the individuals seated in the court-room was "his honor," I could not have distinguished him from the rest of the crowd, who sat upon benches, boxes, and chairs, engaged every one in whittling, and chewing tobacco or smoking, in a very free and easy manner. The suit is called, and a witness is summoned to testify in the case. The Justice administered the oath in a novel form: "Now, Jem. (or John, as it may be), tell the Jury what you know about it." Not a Bible, or even an Almanac, nor Hoyle, was there to give sancitity or impressiveness to the proceeding. The testimony all taken, the learned Justice charges the Jury in this wise: "Now, Jurymen, you have heard the testimony; so go out somewhere by yourselves, and make up your verdick." And so they did.

A word as to the fashions, for the benefit of the ladies: The wearing of hoops has just come in vogue here, and it is no uncommon sight to see a lady walking out with her skirts wide-expanded by hoops, in all the glory of first class calico, while her bare feet press the sod, and exhibit a freedom of contact with the soil, that speaks well for the fair one's fillal affection for mother earth, but denotes an absence of soap and water quite excruciating to people fastidious about dirt.

The custom of burying the dead, in this region,

fastidious about dirt.

fastidious about dirt.

The custom of burying the dead, in this region, is anomalous, I think. A funeral ceremony is never observed at the time of burial; sometimes it takes place within the year after—sometimes not at all. I attended a "burying," as they call it here, a short time since. The deceased was a child, several years old. In the morning after the death, a couple of neighbors came to the house, and placed the coding to margon, the parents, uncle, and sunt years old. In the morning after the death, a couple of neighbors came to the house, and placed the coffin in a wagon; the parents, uncle, and aunt of the child mounted the same vehicle and drove away to bury their dead, unattended by friends, and unconscious of propriety of religious rites over the deceased. Mourners, bearers, friends, and graveligger were comprised in the four individuals. Into the untutored mind of the poor Indian has entered some ray of sentiment respecting the sacredness of the dead. Our modern Egyptians have affections, feeling, passions, senses; if you prick them they will smort; if you strike them they will respond; if you insult them they will fight; if you tell them that Democracy is the true gospel and Douglas its apostle, they will swear you're right, old hoss; if you ask them to smile, there is no end to their endurance. But of the advantages of education, the influence of religion, they are "Egyptians," and of course "Democrats."

How TO TELL A GOOD TEACHER .- A gentleman from Swampville, State of New York, was telling how many different occupations he had attempted. Among others he had tried school teaching. 'How long did you teach?' inquired a bystan-

"Well. I didn't teach long, that is I only went to

"Did you hire out?"

"Wal, I didn't hire out, I only went to hire out."
"Did you succeed?"

Instructions in Wax Flowers and Fruits

and Paper Flowers. ANNA BOOTGER, and in Wax and Paper, will at homes on moderate char-

MODES DE PARIS. MADAME A. JONES,

106 Fourth street, between Market and Jafferson, Would respectfully announce to her friends and customers of the city and its trial that, having just returned from the North with the largest and most complete assortment of PARISIAN MILLINERY GOODS,

she will be prepared to offer for their in-

not be excelled, she will be prepared to offer for their inspection an elegant selection of FALL DRESS HATS.

Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Flower Garniture de Robes, Wreaths, Head-Dresses, Colifur-s, Dress Caps, with a large variety of fine Feethers, Plumes, &c.

Madame J., having spared mitter pains nor expense in her endeavors to select an elegant stock, feels assured that her present will surpass all her previous efforts to please the most refined taste.

All orders faithfully and promptly filled and on reasonable terms.

NOTICE

The undersiened would take this method of returning his thanks to his friends and the public during the part in years. Having resumed business, he may be found, for the present, at the show-Gase Factory, No. 314 Green street, between Taird and Fourth, aljoming his old stand, where all orders for PAINTING, GLAZING, &c., will be promptly attended to at prices to suit the times.

•• 5 begistf

JNO. H. HOWE.

DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for thirty years, and for the last four in this city, has removed his Dispensary to next door to Walker's Exchange. Third street, Louisville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other derangements growing out of neclest or imperfect cure. His long excerience and success enable him to not with confidence. All those who may confide their cases to him may rest assured of having the disease effectually cured and every vestige of the difficulties perfectly eradicated from their constitutions.

STRICTURES of old or recent date effectually cured in a few days by an operation which causes no poin. Where a stricture exists, general derangement of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS.—Particular attention will be given to this disease and all the consequences growing out of it, brought on, in many cases, by the destructive habits of inconsiderate youth and excessive induspence of the passions, which undermine the constitution, rendering the subject unfit for either business or society, and causing premarine old age. Dr. King's Dispensary.

ature old age. For Persons abroad, by writing and stating their cases, ith a fee enclosed (post paid), can have the medicine sent their address, with necessary directions for using the

The strictest secrecy observed in all cases. at 15 & jialy
The Office hours at the Dispensary from 9 o'clock in the
norming until 9 in the evening.

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

A. SUMNER & CO., No. 101 Fourth st.,

Between Market and Jefferson Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

PICTURES.

477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

HARRIS'S GALLERY May 28

\$30,000 WORTH OF LADIES' FURS WILL BE SOLD AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES BY HAYES, CRAIG. & CO., who have too high a regard for the ladies to humbus them by "selling at cost," but are determined to sell at prices to surt this times, preferring rather to dispose of the Furs at a very small advance than keep them over. No lady need go without Furs if low prices will induce her to purchase.

Dress Goods at Cost!

MARTIN & PENTON

WILL from this day offer their stock of
ELEGANT SILK ROBES.
SUPERB BAYADERE SILKS.
RICH PLAID AND PLAIN SILKS.
FIGURED ALL WOOL DE LAINES,
VALENCIA PLAIDS, and
EMBROIDERIES OF ALL KINDS
At COST FOR CASH, and will receive the notes of the following banks: Bunks of Illinois, Old Banks of Tennessee, Indians, and Ohlio.

Indiana, and Ohio. MARTIN & PENTON.

Free Banks of Tennessee.

WE will receive the following Free Banks of Tennessee in exchange for Dry Goods at 10 per cent, dis.:

Bank of Paris,
Bank of Memphis,
Bercharts' Bank,
Farmers' Bank,
Farmers' Bank,
Farmers' Bank,
Southern Bank of Tennessee,
Bank of America,
Bank of Commerce,
Bank of Middle Tennessee,
Citizens' Bank,
Bank of Chattanooga,
Southern Bank,
And all the Illinois Free Bank Paper and Old Eanks of
Tennessee, Ohio, and Indiana at par.
MARTIN & PENTON,
O27 j&b 96 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES. 60 PIANO-PORTES, from the best most reliable manufactories in the Ur or sale at prices to suit the times, sons wishing Piano-Fortes should tak: vantage of the present low prices of these elegant instrainents. Call and see then before purchasing eisewhere.

Importers and Dealers in Piano-Fortes and Musical Good o27 j&b 539 Main-t., opposite the Bank of Ky.

Musical Instruments at Low Prices. the time to buy at the Warerooms of D. F. FAULDS & CO.,
Importers and Deaders in Piano-Fortes and Musical Instruments, and Publishers of Musical Sas Main st., between Second and Third

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES,

NEW GOODS IN FINE FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS CARPETS,

FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, &c., &c., Purchased in New York at greatly reduced prices,

JUST RECEIVED BY DUVALL @ CO Main st., opposite Bank of Kentucky.

WE have now in store a large and general assortment of goods in the above line, which have last been pur-chased by our special buyer at prices far below those paid for the same articles before the "panie." We have deter-mined to ofter unprecedenced bargains in our entire stock, We therefore note the public generally to examine our assortment and have proposed. We therefore myite the public generally to examine of assortment and be convinced of what we say.

o26 j&b C. DUVALL & CO., 527 Main st.

Wit and Humor.

NOS. 12, 13, and 14 of Burton's Cyclopedia of Wit and Humor just received and for sale by the agon's for CRUMP & WELSH, 024 jeb 84 Fourth st., near Market,

American Eloquence.

A COLLECTION OF SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES
by the most Eminent Orators of America; with biographical sketches and illustrative notes by Frank Moore.
In 2 vols. Price 36. For sale by the Agents.
CRUMP & WELSH.
0241&b 34 Fourth st., near Market.

ORUMP & WELSH,

O241&b 34 Fourth st., near Market.

WEST'S LECTURES ON DISEASENOF WOMAN,
a new work, received and for sale by

O251&b C. HAGAN & CO.

MR. MARSHALL' LECTURE TO-NIGHT .- The Hon. Thomas F. Marshall is to deriver the initial tecture of his series upon the Philosophy of History to night at the Masonic Temple. We have an abiding confidence that this will prove every way worthy of his unquestionable genius. Thomas F. Marshall is to deliver the fifth lecture of

Boarding Wanted,

DOARDING in a genteel private family, in a central part of the city, for a small family. Address A. B., drawer No. 13, Louisville P. O. old jachtf state that G. B. Tabb, corner of Fourth and Market streets, will take the bills of the above banks in exchange for Dry Goods at the lowest cash prices. This house has a large and well-selected stock of fancy Dress Silks, Cloaks, Shawls, Merinoes, satinfaced Merinoes, Cashmeres, Flannels, Linens, Embroideries, Goods for servents' wear, &c.

We would advise ladies, especially those visiting our city, to examine the stock of goods of this house before making their purchases, as we feel sure in saying that they will be repaid for their trouble.

State Bank of Tennessee, Ohio, Indi-

ana, and Illinois Money Will be taken in full for old debts due us, also in exchange for CHINA, GLASS, OUELNSWARE, CUTLERY, SILVER, PLATED GOODS, LAMPS, GIRAN, WAITERS, &c., at our lowest cash prices by TTERS, &c., at our lowest CASH prices by Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozart Hall.

DON'T FAIL TO READ COBE'S GREAT STORY IN THE NEW YORK LADGER FOR THIS WEEK.
All back numbers can be obtained at GUNTER'S EOOKSTORE,
OOR b EThird st.

New York Ledger! New York Ledger! CONTAINING Cobis's Great Store, is out for rext week for sale at all Bookstores.

A. GUNTER.

O22 b Wholesale Agent for Louisville.

Godey's Lady's Book for November JUST received and for sale at GUNTER'S BOOK STORE, 99 Third st

Ballou's Dollar Monthly Magazine, Ballou's Don't locents, the unit of the world. For sale at GUNTER'S BOOK STORE.

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver and Plated Ware.

We have a choice lot of—
Gold and Silver Watches,
Jewelry of late and Leantiful styles, in
ests and single pieces.
Silver Ware—Spoons, Forks, Pitchers, Goblets, Cups,
&c.

&c.
Plated Ware—Tea Sets, Castors, Pitchers, Cups, Goblets,
Waiters, Cake and Fruit Stands, Batter cockers, Spoons,
Forks, Ladies, &c.,
Cail and examine our stock.

O24 j&b Main st., between Second and Third.

\$20,000 WANTED

IN ILLINOIS FREE BANK PAPER, UNION, PLANTERS, and BANK OF TENNESSEE, STATE BANK OF OHIO, as d STATE and BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA

AT PAR
In exchange for one of the best assortments of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS that can be found in Lousville, and at such prices as will defy competition. They are receiving daily new and desirable DRESS GOODS, adapted to the fall and winter trade, consisting of adapted to the lan and adapted to the lan and adapted to the lan and striped Silks;

Plaid and striped Silks;

Lexor and Gala Plaids;

Debanes and Merinoes.

Of every possible kind. EMBROIDERIES. A full assortment

nent just opened.

DOMESTIC STAPLES. Never was their stock so complete.
SCARFS AND TOURISTS.

A fresh supply, just opened, of the new styles.

MARTIN & PENTON.
024 j&b 96 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferso Mrs. Holmes's New Book. 100 COPIES of MEADOW BROOK, by the author of or sale by coloring and sunshine," &c., instreceived and for sale by o24 j&b 84 Fourthst., near Market.

ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT,



DECEIVED this day, direct from the trainies, a fine fat AL RUCK, also some of the finest PHEASANTS, QUAHL, GROUSE, and in fact every variety of Game incident to the season; also, by American Express, two days from New York, 6,500 superior OYSTERS.

RUEFER & MYERS.

Medical Books. cal Text Books on

A LARGE and splendid hand and for sale by C. HAGAN & CO. Tennessee, Illinois, and other Uncurrent Money

RECEIVED AT PAR FOR BOOKS AND STATIONE RY by [023]&b] C. Hagan & CO. DUNGLISON'S MEDICAL DICTIONARY-a new dition-received by

Harper for November

JUST received by express and for sale by CRUMP & WELSH, ogo &b 84 Fourth street, near Marke

November Magazines.

GODFY'S LADY'S BOOK and GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for November just received by CRUMP & WELSH.

o20 j&b 84 Fourth street, near Market.

THE MONEY PANIC! Relief to the Million!!

IN consequence of the correly of money, I have determined to offer my stock of FANCY GOODS, EASKETS, and TOYS at TWENTY PER CENT, BELOW MARKET PRICE for cass—taking the Banks of the State of Indiana, State Banks of Indiana and Ohio, and Kentacky Banks. My stock is full of and comprises all of the new goods out this season.

new goods out this season.
Lubin's Extracts at 60c.
Bazin's Extracts at 60c.
Bounder and Perfumery at 20 per cent. below price.
Combs and Brushes
Toys and Basicrselves of this opportule, as now is
the time to get goods cheap, or, in other words, at wholesale prices.

W. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth st. DOYS' SOFT HATS AND CLOTH, PLUSH, AND VELVE CAPS of all the different six hes, colors, and qualities for safe at greatly reduced prices for cach at practice of the safe at the colors, and the colors of the colors

Hats, Caps, and Ladies' and Misses' Furs at Wholesale.

Country and city merchants are respectfills invited to call and exemine our large
and varied as-orthern to the above-named
coods. We are off-ring them at prices to
suit the times.

PLATHER, SMITH, & CO.,
617 j&b 455 Main st.

LADIES' RIDING HATS, new styles has received at PRATHER, SM. FH. & CO.'S, 455 Main st, 017 j&b

Improved Magic Duplicating and Impres sion Paper

THE above is an indispensable article wanted by every-body. It will do just what it is represented to do, and no inistace.

1st. To write a letter and make a copy at the same tim
without rens or ink, and, if necessary, is write for
letters at the same time with a common stick, the wri

htters at the same line with a common stick, the writing warranted indelible.

2d. To mark dothins of any description, linen, cotton, woolen, or silk. Useful to every tamily.

3d. To write or itauster any plan, design, or ornament on wood, stone, cloth, metal, or paper. Invaluable to ar-

wood, come sans, sans, 4th. To take the exact impressions of any leaf, plant, or flower. Done in a moment's time most beautifully. Wanted by all, and invaluable to botanists and children studying botany.

5th. To copy embroidery, patterns, music pictures, &c.

It is only to be used to be appreciated by all. No pens ink, or paint required, nothing but a common stick or bone. PRICES.

\$ 1 50 \$10 00

Sole-leather, Iron-end, and Dress Trunks, Bonnet Boxes, Valises, Carpet Bags. &c.,

AT PRIME COST FOR CASH ONLY. IN SOCIADERSON TO A REPORT TO SERVICE OF THE BORD

A LBUMS—A large assertment handsome styles at very CRUMP & WELSH, of job 84 Fourth street, near Market.

NEW GOODS

C. BUWALL COO. MAIN STREET.

OUR buyer, who is now in New York, placed us in re-ceipt of a lot of beautiful goods in the above line, which were purchased at very low prices. As we shall offer hargains in the best order of goods, we invite the attention of all to our new stack.

A GREAT BOOK ON THEOLOGY.—The Knowledge of God Objectively Considered; being the first part of Theology Considered as a Science of Positive Truth, both Inductive and Deductive; by Rob't J. Breckinridge, D. D., LL. D. 1 vol. 8vo. 82. The Life of James Montgomery, by Mrs. Hellen G.

The Life of Sames Mostler Street and the Correspondence
The Guyson Letters: Selections from the Correspondence
of R. E. H. Gusson, Eq., edited by Henry Rogers. 81 25
Marriage As It Is and As It should Be, by Rev. John

NOTICE-TENNESSEE MONEY.

We are taking in exchange for BOOTS and SHOES notes on the State Bank of Tennessee, the Union Bank, the Planters' Bank, the Planters' Bank of Chattanooga, the State Bank of Ohio, and some of the Free Banks of Indians.

OWEN & WOOD,

495 Market st., one door from Third.

Tennessee and Indiana Money Wanted.

WE are receiving the notes of the Old Banks of Tennes-see, also all of the Indiana Stock Banks not super-ded, for HATS, CAPS, and FURS, wholesale and retail, and all debts due as.

SCRAP BOOKS, assorted sizes and colors of paper, plain and embessed, girt sides and back binding. 1 b&g C. HAGAN & CO., Main st

NVOICE BOOKS, medium, demy, and crown sizes large assortment and v-ry chap.

of bdej

C. HAGAN & CO., Main st.

CHECK BOOKS on Northern Bank of Louisville and Bank of Kentucky for sale by of bdg C. HAGAN & CO., Main st.

SCHOOL INKSTANDS. Silliman patent, various sizes, the best School Inkstand in the market.
ol b&;
C. HAGAN & CO., Main st.

L ADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S SHOES of every variety received at 1 j&b OWEN & WOOD'S.

NEW JEWELRY—A splendid assertment of the new est and most tashionable styles of Jewelry just re-ceived and for sale by

THE best display of fine Watches, Jew delry, Silverware, and Fanev Goods is at the store of FLETCHER & BENNETT, 463 Main street, where strangers and citizens are invited to call and examine our assortment of fine Gold and Silver Lever Watches, fine Jewelry, Silver Spoons, Forks, Tea Sets, Caps, Goblets, &c., of the most fashionable style and at the lowest prices.

NEW AND VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,

Including all grades in the finer order of

CARPETING.

Floor Oil-Cloths,

Of all widths,

CURTAIN MATERIAL, &c., &c.,

Just received by C. DUVALL & CO.,

SILVER WARE at WM. KENDRICK'S

TI THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE.

My stock of Silver Ware is now unusually full, having just made large additions, most of which are made to order, and all warranted good as to variety, style, and workmanship. Call and examine yourself.

Old Silver taken in Exchange. aug 29 di&b&wj

THE LADIES will find the handsomest stock of Riding Hats ever seen now at HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.'S, whose taste is unrivaled in that line of goods. a29 j&b

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main street, introduce their Fall style Dress Hats this day. a29 j&b

COUNTRY MERCHANTS will please bear in mind that everything new and at all desirable in the Hat and Cap line can be had of HAYES, CRAIG, & CO., oas good terms as in any Eastern City,

OUR FALL STYLES of Soft Hats, for men and boys, are the most becoming and comfortable that we have

or the most becoming and comfortable that we have ever had—the quality the very best.

a29 j&b HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

SOFT HATS FOR GENTS something extra fin , so Soft HATS FOR GENTS something extra fin , so Preceived at the fashionable hat establishment of RATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

Fine Watches.

RICH AND BEAUTIFUL JEWELRY-NEW STYLES-SILVER
AND PLATED WARE.—Our stock
of the above goods is very complete,
ve have lately received a large lot of Watches, also many
ew and beautiful styles of Jewelry, Silver and Plated
vare, of every description, and the best quality. We
ould invite special attention to our stock.

JAS. I. LEMON & CO.,
au29 j&b Main st., bet'n Second and Third.

BOYS' SOFT HATS AND CLOTH AND VEL. VET CAPS, Fall styles, just received by PRATHEE, SMITH, & CO., a29 j&b 455 Main street.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS will find in our ware-rooms a large and complete assortment of Hate, Caps, and Furs, for the Fall trade. Call and exam-caps, and Furs, for the Fall trade. Call and exam-prattler, SMITH, & GO., a29 j&b. 455 Main street.

TO-DAY the elegant Fall Style of Dress Hats will be introduced by the manufacturers, Hayes, Craig. & Co., who have taken the premium at the few equals, as Hatters.

to the Paris of th

FLETCHER & BENNETT, 463 Main st.

the lowest prices.

FLETCHER & BENNETT,

463 Main st.

537 Main street.

PRATHER. SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

French Morocco ceived at 03j&b

ew stock.
par the Old Banks of Tennessee, Ohio, and
C. DUVALL & CO.,
Main st., opposite Bank of Kentucky.

MISSES' GAITER, GOAT, AND rench Morocco Welts, Boots, &c., re-

GENTS' CALF, KIP, AND GRAIN Water-proof Boots received and for sale low for cash at 05 j&b OWEN & WOOD'S.

LADIES' KID, FRENCH MOROCCO, and Gost Welt Boots for fall received at 03 jeb OWEN & WOOD'S.

OWEN & WOOD'S.

HARDY PLOWER ROOTS FOR SALE New Books.

THE Grayson Letters, by Henry Redgers, author of the "Eclipse of Fairh." \$125.

Well Begun is Half Done, or the Young Painter. From the German. Coored illustrations. 75c. and False Tales. Colored illustrations. 75c. Cht/MP & WELSH, o6 j&b \$45 Fourthst., near Market.

Just received a fine lot of Hardy Bulbous
Flowering Roots, consisting of Double Hyacinths,
Tullys, Crocuses, Crown Imperians (assorted),
also a fine variety of Flower Seeds, &c.
EDWARD WILSON, Florist,
Louisville, Ky.

FINE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES,



CONCAVE, CONVEX, and PERI-CONVEX PEBBLES, CONVEX, CONVEX, CATARACT, PERIFOCAL, IN RICH FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, CARPETS, &c., OPERA AND MICROSCOPIC GLASSES: COLORED, FRENCH GRAY, AND SMOKE, for in-

WE always have the large-tassortment for all conditions
of impaired vision to be found in the city. In every
case salisfaction warranted. Old frames refilled and repaired promptly.
RAMSEY & BROTHER,
s19 i&b 43 Main st., second deor below Fourth.

A. J. HARRINGTON, No. 533 Market st., between First and Se Keeps constantly on band the choicest brands of

Havana Cigars CHEWING TOBACCO,

Also, SNUFF, PIPES, and SMOKING TOBACCO.

A share of public patronage solicited. a26 J&bSm VOGT & KLINK. MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and wholesale Dealers in Watches Clocks, and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No. 72 Third street, near Market, Louisville,

Ken'lucky.

13 Treat care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior manner.

217 wills disbut

Marriage As It Is and As It should Be, by Rev. John Bayley. 75c.
Fashionable Amusements, with a Review of Dr. Bellows's Lecture on the Theater, by Rev. D. R. Thomason, 75c.
Justreceived and for sale by A. DAVIDSON,
o3i&b Third street, near Market. COAL! COAL! COAL! NOW IS THE TIME TO LAY IN YOUR STOCK OF COAL FOR

BEWARE OF A LOW RIVER, SHORT STOCK, AND HIGH PRICES! WE have just received a supply of Coal from SYRA-CUSE and GARDNER Mmes, which, with our regu-tar supplies of PITTSEURG and SPLINT, make our as-sortment of COAL THE BEST IN THE CITY. Our prices are uniform and AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. 23° Office on Third street, opposite the Post-office, m19 b&;

REMOVAL. We have removed our FINISHING and
PHANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of
Main and sixth streets, Reynolds's new
block.

Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets. d24 b&j jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

Having increased our facilities, we are now enabled to turn out from tent to twelve Pinnes per week. We would respectfully inform our wholesale and retail purchaers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the acreased demand for our instruments.

As regards the merits of our Pianos we would respectfully refer to the fact, for the last five years, we have restricted in competition if the Premium Pianos of New York and Boston, 25 Finishing and Piano Warerooms corner of Main and its hatter.

ctory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets. ian 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO

Parlor Entertainments. THE Ladies' and Gentlemen's Mirror of Fortune, or the Analysis of Life, for the entertainment of diterary and social circles, by D. M. Angell, M. D. Price \$125. 615 jab CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

New BOOKS.

WAVERLY: Novels—The Brice of Lammermoor-Household edition. 2 vols. Price \$1.50.

Alexander Smith's City Poems. Price 65c.

Fredley's Legal Advisor. Price \$1.25.

OIS 5&5 CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st. New Books.

NEW JUVENILES, beautifully illustrated, colored plates, plain and gilt, at low prices, olf j&b CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st. NOTHING TO SAY; A Slight Slap at Mobocratic Snob-

ers, which has nothing to do, nothing to wear; by Q. ilander Doesticks, P. B. 50c. i&b *CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st

Ray's Higher Arithmetic.

THE PRIN' IPLES OF ARITHMETIC, Analyzed and Practically Applied, for Advanced Students, by Joseph Ray, M. D. Price 75c.

OF JEED CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

OYSTERS.

FRESH SHELL OYSTERS. 3,500 PRINCE'S BAY SHELL OYSTERS, as lusticious as were ever tasted, just received by American Express this morning.
Also, a superb lot of Prairie Chickens, Qualls, Snipes, Wild Ducks, Woodcocks, Plovers, &c.
All of which will be served in our Restaurant in the best style.

JOHN CAWEIN & CO.,
Waiker's Exchange.

We would respectfully We would respectfully call the attention of the public to a MARINE CHEONOMETER placed in our window, showing the exact time. It is entirely of American manufacture, and has been exhibited at the World's Fair in Paris in competition with the best Lonson and Freuch Chronometers, and also at the World's air in New York, and in every instance has received the ighest premium for unequalled workmanship and correct me, keeping.

highest premium for unequalled workmanship and correct time keeping.

To our watch department we have secured the services of Mr. Ed. Helwig, of New York. Mr. H. can execute any kind of watch-work faily equal to Jurgensen, Frodeham, Adams, or any of the first London or Swiss makers.

O jack MECHANICS' TOOLS and BUILDERS' HARD-WARE—All the late improvements for sale by of j&b A. McBRIDE.



PORTABLE FORGES
For Jowelers, Coppersmiths,
Millers, Planters, Rail-Road
Builders, and every Mechanic
who needs a Smithshop in
complete order.
Also a general assortment of
Mechanics' Tools wholesale
and retail by
A. McBRIDE,
No. 89 Third street,
between Market and Main,
where everythis z in the Hard
ware lime way always be obtained at the lowest cash prices.

07 J&b

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY wholesale and retail at No. 63 Third street by 07 job A. McBRIDE.

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED TA-BLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, from the finest ivery to the lowest price, for sale y [67] j&b] A. McBRIDE.

Mooney's Ireland.

A HISTORY OF IRELAND from its First Settlement to the Present Time, including a Particular Account of its Liberature, Mosk, Architecture, and Natural Resources, Biographical Sketches of its Most Eminent Men, &c.

6 P. M.

53 Police Paccepings. - Tuesday, October 27 - & Bros., and other parties of New York out of \$14,woman, with reddish hair and the temper of a vixen, was arrested for drunkenness. Workhouse one month

LATEST NEWS.

THERMOMETER.

12 M. 6 A. M.

12 M.

Owen Borns was picked up in Niven's marble yard, where he had made a tombstone a pillow. Sent to jail to remain until the next monthly term of the City Court in default of rot having appeared as a witness in a recent case. Charles Winter, a famous character in police an-

nals, was found lying drunk on the sidewalk. Workhouse for one month.

William Brownlee was arrested for stabbing his Hay advanced and in good demand at \$14@\$15. Corn, brother-in-law, John Totten. He had abused his wife, who went to her brother's. Brownlee followed her, and a difficulty er sued in which Totten was cut severely in two places. Buil in \$600 to answer at he Circuit Court. Committed to jail.

Peter Haupt became engaged in a difficulty at a ball at the Odd Fellows' Hall, in which he exhibited a formidable pair of brass knucks. Bail in \$100 to answer an indictment for carrying concealed

STABBING AFFRAY .- A very serious difficulty occurred last night in the lower part of the city between Wm. Brownlee and John Totten. Brownlee's wife had fled to Totten, who is her brother, for protection. A fight ensued, in which Totten was severely cut.

We are indebted to the Hon. J. M. Grigg, M. C. from Indiana, for a valuable public document.

We are indebted to the Adams Express Company for Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore papers in advance of the mail.

We learn from the Evansville Journal that the dam at Rumsey, on Green river, was to be completed to-day. The steamer Bridges was detained at Evansville until that time. The work has been thoroughly repaired.

The New York Tribune, of the 24th, has the following in its money article:

The money market is called a shade or two easier, with, however, fewer transactions among the note brokers. There is less disposition to negotiate among lenders, and everything is subjected to the severest sernitury, and there is nothing doing excepting in strictly unexceptionable paper, or collateral loans with first class securities. The range of rates is from 1½ to 3 per cent, per month, according to quality.

of rates is from 1½ to 3 per cent, per month, according to quality.

The business of paper negotiation has received a check, from the effects of which it will take a long time to recov-er, and it is probably an apreliable criterion of the money market to give the rates now current upon the scattering and greatly diminished transactions of private discount houses.

houses.

We hear of no essential change in the policy of the banks. The large banks have discounted liberally to-day—the Metropolitan everything of the proper quality offered. From Boston our advices are encouraging. Money is offered more freely, and rates on very strong paper are given at 1½62 per cent, per month, with occasional negotiations as low as 1½; the banks are easier and well able to extend all necessary assistance in restoring confidence and comp rative shundance. The new mode of settlement at the clearing-house, adopted by the Boston banks, works well.

tend all necessary assistance in restoring confidence and comprarity abundance. The new mode of settlement at the clearing-house, adopted by the Boston banks, works well.

The amount of suspended paper held by the banks in our large cities at the East must be enormous. The practice of "laving down" is quite general, and to demand an extension seems now to be considered not conclusive evidence of failure. In Hartford, we understand that collections in New York City have been almost impossible—sine-tenths of the paper, in several instances, having some to protest at maturity. One bank received protests of \$3,000 out of \$10,000, and another \$34,000 out of \$27,000 of paper falling due iast week. The Suffolk Bank system works severely now for the New Encland country banks, and redemption of bill-subjecting them to serious inconvenience daily—neces-liating as it does the supply of exchange on New York, to enable the Suffolk to carry out its arrangement with the Metropolitan. This appears to be a serious trouble with many of the Connecticut banks, whose facilities for obtaining New York exchange, usually very good, are now cut off to so large an extent by the return of collections in protested paper. The entire credit system of the country is shaken to its very center; and, although the result may be to place the business of the country upon a sounder basis, its present effect is completely prostrating to nearly every interest.

The only important failure armounced to-day is that of Messrs. Robb, Hallett, & Co., bankers of this city and New Orleans, Mr. James Robb returned from Europe a few days since in the Vanderbilt. The embarrassments of the house are very large, and the suspension we trust will only be temporary. The connections of the house are Nessre. James Robb & Co., New Orleans, with a paid capital of \$800,000, is eparate from the firm, and has continued its payments in specie through the late panic, and, unless a general susension of the banks of that city takes place, Mr. Robb's Bank is expected to sustain

ess exaggerated. It is also stated that the Bank wa cunting nothing having more than thirty days to ru

The Hog Crop.—We hear of a sale of 200 hogs at \$4, within a day or two, and Saturday 250 were officed at the same price, but a purchaser could not be obtained. This is a terrible tumble in price, and must disappoint the expectations of a great many persons. But there is no help for it. There is little money here or anywhere there is no help for it. WE take pleasure in calling the attention of strangers and citizens to our large and varied stock in the above goods, confident it will be found equal in extent and variety to any in the country, East or West. Conducting our business under the one price system, scures to purchasers a full equivalent.

C. DUVALL & CO., Main st., azī jācb

Opposite Bank of Kentucky. persons. But there is no help for it. There is little money here, or anywhere, to invest in this way, and farmers may make up their minds to take even less than the sum named, or to keep their hogs over another year. Lucki y, the corn crop is so great that it will not cost so much as usual to keep their stock through the winter, and they may choose to keep them another year. If the farmers are, as a general thing, free from pecuniary troubles which so oppress our towns and cities, they will yet find that they, too, are great sufferers, in the depreciation of every article which is produced upon their farms, and they should come forward to right things as speedily as possible.—St. Louis Republican, Oct. 26. speedily as possible .- St. Louis Republican, Oct. 26.

BERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.—It is a wellknown fact that we do not puff patent medicines, and that we but seldom advertise them, but Borhave's Holland Bitters come to us endorsed in such a manner, as a specific for the diseases it professes to cure, that we not only advertise it, but give it this 2 do favorable notice unasked by the proprietor. o23 j&beod3&wj1 Handel Zeltung, N. Y.

Pianos! --- Now is the Time to Buy!!! We invite all those who expect to purchase places within the next year to call and my soing. In order to keep our manufactory soing, and prevent the dispersion of our operatives, we are selling for cach regardless of profits operatives, we are selling for cach regardless of profits, oct 26 j&b&wi Corner Main and Sixth sts.

GENT'S FINE CALF, KIP. AND THICK BOOTS OWEN & WOOD'S Shoe Emporiu

The Traveler's Companion.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE-BOOK THROUGH THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, &c., exhibiting the various routes of travel, with explanatory notes and other useful information, together with descriptions of and routes to the important places of fashionable and healthful resert, accompanied by a valuable and authentic map of the United States. Price \$1.25. Sent by mail free of postage, jy22 j&b.

C. HAGAN & CO., Main st.

ANOTHER ASSORTMENT OF GOLD WATCHES BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Evening Bulletin Sr. Louis, Oct. 27. Dan'l Emerson, charged with swindling Hanford

PITTSBURG, Oct. 27, M. River 5 feet 10 inches by the pier mark and at a and. Weather cloudy and cool.

ST. Louis, Oct. 27, M. River unchanged. Nothing new from the upper streams. Weather cloudy with indications of rain.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27, M. The river has fallen 18 inches since yesterday, and is still falling. Weather clear and quite cool. Frost last night

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27, M. Flour nominal, Whisky un changed. Oats active at 33.

eat, and rye dull. BALTIMORE, Oct. 27. Flour—sales of 100 bbls of Ohio at \$5.25, and 100 bbls of Howard street at \$5.12%. Wheat and corn about the same. Whisky quoted at 21% @22%.

New York, Oct. 27, M.
Flour has declined; 5.500 bbls sold at \$4.63@4.75 for
State and \$5.10@5.40 for Ohio; Southern unchanged.
Wheat firm; 28,000 bushels sold. Corn advanced; sales of
13,100 bushels at 70c. Provisions dail.
Stockshigher; Galena and Chicago 68; Eric 103; Cleve.
land and Toledo 27%; Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincin-

nati 85; Milwaukie and Mississippi 19: Chicago and Rock Island 59; Illinois Central 83, Bonds 75%; Michigan Southern 8%; New York Central 63; Reading 27%; Canton 6 14; Missouri 6's 66%. Sterling exchange continues dull.

School Books! New Supplies!

QUACKENBOSS'S United States, \$1. Lossing's Primary do 50c. Noel and Chapsal's French Grammar. \$1. mar's Levizac do sl. mquet's Young Ladies' Guide to French Compos

Onsafet s rough rates of the for French Composion, 75c.
Moliere's Comedies, &c. 65c.
Kunner's Greek Grammar, \$1.50.
Kunner's Elementary do. \$1.25.
Brook's Gwid. \$2.25.
Jacob's Latin Reader, 75c.
Thatcher's George Te Officis. \$1.
Spencer's Latin Prose Composition. \$1.
Mayhew's Book-Keeping, with account books to accome are same. any same.

And almost every other book used in the school-room
CRUMP & WELSH,
s14 j&b 84 Fourth st., near Market

FOR FALL SALES-1857. W. TALBOT, 98 FORTH STREET, is now in r o which he respectfully asks the attention of strange drizens.

PANCY BASKETS—A splendid assortment of Fancy Baskets, embracing the celebrated Berlin Reticule and Sallor, Flower, Card, and Work Baskets for sale at low rates by [811]&b] W. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth st.

MECHANICAL TOYS - Locomodives, Steamboath Horse and Buggy, tircus (2, 3, and 4 horses), an many other new styles Toys never before brought to th many other new styles Toys never before brought to thi market. Call and see them at sll i&b W. W. TALBOT'S, 98 Fourth st.

PLATED WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION JAS I. LEMON & CO.'S, Main st., bet. Second and Third. SILVER PITCHERS AND GOBLETS TO

JAS. I. LEMON & CO.'S, Main st., bet. Second and Third. WATCHES AND JEWELRY OF THE LA-TES " STYLES—We have been receiving some beautiful goods. JAS. I. LEMON & CO., sle j&b Main st., bet. Second and Third.

Le Eon Ton.

PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK FASHIONS.This Excelsion book of Fashions for September is received by the agents at 84 Fourth street.

GRUMP & WELSH.

INTERESTING NEW BOOKS.

INTERESTING NEW BOOKS.

MARION HARLAND'S new book, Moss Side, §1 25.

M Gracie Amber, by Mrs. C. W. Dennison, author of Home Pictures, by Mrs. C. W. Dennison, author of Home Pictures, What Not, ec., §1 25.

Temperance Lectures, by the Rev. Dr. Nott, LL. D., President of Union College, §1.

Floral Home, or First Years in Minnesota, with portrait and illustrations, by Harliet E. Bishop, §1.

Nothing to Wear, an episode of city life, illustrated, 59c. Nothing to Wear, and placed of city life, illustrated, 59c. Nothing to Wear, with alustrations by the author. 3cc.

Essays in Riography and Critticism, by Rev. Peter Bavne, A. M. Si 25.

Posthumous works of Rev. John Harris, D. D., author of the Great Teacher, and Great Cammission. \$1.

Life Pictures from a Pastor's Note Book, by Rev. Rob't Turnball, D. D. 81.

Philosophy of Skepticism and Ultraism, by the author of The Plan of Salvat on. \$1.

New books received daily by

Siébb Steputh & Denny Market.

CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

School Books at A. Davidson's. A RITHMETIC-Davies, Colburn, Ray, Ring, Stoddard, Tracy, Smith, and others. GRAMMAR-Butler, Smith, Kirkham, Bullion, and othnell, and others.

READERS—Goodrich, Webb, McGuffey, Sanders, Sargent, and others.

PHILOSOPHY—Comstock, Parker, Jones, Gray, and PHILOSOPHY—Constock, Parker, Jones, Gray, and others.

HISTORY—Goodrich, Penneck, Frest, Davenport, and others.

GREEK AND LATIN—Bullion, Andrews, Anthon, McClintock, and others. School Books of ev ry, Blank Books, & For sale by s5 i&b A. DAVIDSON, Third st., near Market.

BOYS' and Children's Caps of a great variety of new styles, now selling cheap at s3 j&b HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.'S. THE new style DRESS HAT of Hayes, Craig, & Co. is decidedly most stylish and at the same time the most comfortable Hat to be found in the fashionable world.

LADIES' RIDING HATS.—Some of the most elegant Riding Hats ever worn are now to be had of 83 j&b HAYES, CRAIG, & CO. MISSES' and Children's Black, Brown, and White Beavers, beautifully trimmed, are selling rapidly at 83 jab HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.'S.

COUNTRY Merchants are duly notified that it would be dechiedly to the interest of themselves and enstoners to call and examine our sery large stock of Fall and Winter Hafs, Caps, and Fancy Furs.

88 jeb HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

A NOTHER APPRENTICE WANTED AT HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.'S.

Musical Instruments at Wholesale. Just received a direct importation from the manufacturers—
Scases Italian and French Violins, all prices;
Scases French and Spanish Guitars, all styles;
4 cases best French Accordions, Flutings, and Polkas;
The distributed by the control of the cases o

4 cases best French Accordions, Flutinas, and Polkas;
3 do Flutes, Clarioners, I lageolets, &c.
3 do best French sax Horns, Cornets, Bugles, and Stage
Horns;
2 do Italian, French, and English Guitar, Violin, and
Violonceilo strings.
The above goods are the best we have ever been able to
offer to the trade. Purchasers should call and examine
our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
D. P. FAULDS & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
Piano-Forres and Musical Goods,
82 j&b 533 Main st., between Second and Third.

Fifty Pianc-For

We would call the attention of strangers and ALL attention of strangers and ALL attention of strangers and ALL attention of the city to our extensive assortment of.

PIANOS, from the most celebrated makers in the Union consisting of Full GEANS, PARLOR GRAND, and Squar Planos of every variety of style. Cash prices from \$210 to \$1.000. N. B. Every Piano sold from our store is fully warranted to give perfect satisfaction or returned and exchanged at our expense.

Importers, whole-sale and Retail Deaders in Musical Merchandise and Publishers of Sheet Music, 109 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson, adjoining Durkee, Heath, & Co.'s Dry Goods and Carpet Warerooms, Louisville, Ky. s2 j&b

ANOTHER ASSORTMENT OF

GOLD WATCHES

To strangers and others visiting Louisville—we would call their attention to our large and well-selected stock of Boots, Shoes, and Brogans, which we have made to dour order by the best manufacturers East. To those wishing anything in our line, we are mabled to offer better goods and at less prices than those who get their goods in this market. Buyers will consult moderate figure will please call and examine the different styles. JOHN KITTS & CO., 1917 j&b Main st., opposite Southern Bank.

ESPECIAL NOTICE!

To strangers and other visiting Louisville—we would call their attention to our large and well-selected stock of Boots, Shoes, and Brogans, which turners East. To hose wishing anything in our line, we have nade to our order by the best manufacturers. Souther is unrers, and all scenes and object of happortance and interest in the U. S. and the British Province. By T. Addies who get their goods in this market. Buyers will consult the author and other artiss.

Just received and for sale by give lesswhere. GWEN & WOOD, 445 Markstats, 1917 j&b Main st., opposite Southern Bank. ESPECIAL NOTICE!

WATCHES BY EXPRESS

My stock of Gold and Silver Watch-Gold how very complete, a modificant simply having his been received by coaples. If think an exacting for of

d Aldwig WM. KENDRICK'S, 71 Third st. FALL FASHION FOR 1857.

New York, Philadelphia, and Paris PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., FALL PASHIONS.

On Saturday, the 24th of August, HAYES, CRAIG, & CO. will introduce their FALL STYLE of DRES HATS for 1867. A New Book by Peter Bayne, M. A. on Special Occasions, by Rev. John Harris, D. Church of Christ, by Edward Arthur Litton, M.A.

The Christian Doctrine of Siavery, by Lev. Geo. D. The Christian Doctrine of Siavery, by Lev. Geo. D. The Social Pealmodist. 4cc.
The Social Pealmodist. 4cc.
The Juvenile Panimodist. 75c.
For sale by
A. DAVIDSON,
A2616th
Third street, near Market. Third street, near Market.

CHEAP! CHEAP!—We have some Ladies' Bronze Enskin and Half Ceiters and Prene Morocce Lalf Gaiters for sale at less than cost to close them out at OWEN & WOOD'S.

GOLD AND SHAVER WATCHES—We are now receiving a large and complete assortment of Gold and Silver English and Swiss Watches, of the most approved makes and latest styles of cases, which we can recommend as superior timekeepers. Call and examine styles and prices.

ASS d&w&b 463 Main st., between Fourth and Figh.

DRESS HATS of our own manufacture, which, for beauty of skyle, quality, and finish, cannot be excelled in the Union. A supply ready for our sales this merning.

PRATHER, SMITH. & CO.,
455 Main st.

L ADJES' RIDING HATS of Velvet, Cloth, and Straw PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

SOFT HATS—We are in receipt of some beautiful styles of Soft Felt Hats for sents, and to which we would invite the especial attention of those in want of such an article.

PRATHER, SMITH. & CO., 455 Main st. BOYS' AND YOUTHS' HATS AND CAPS of the e at very low prices by PRATREE, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

SILVERWARE—Silver Spoons, Silver Forks' Dessert Knives, Fish Knives, Butter, Fie, and Cake Knives, Tea and Coffee Sets, Silver Pitchers, Goblett, Cups, Salt-Cellars, Butter Coolers, Silver Coffee Cups, Castors, Ladles, &c. A large and general assortment of Silver Ware of the latest and most fashionable styles, warranted puresilver, on hand and for sale by FLETCHER & BENNETT.

222 d&w&b 43 Mainst, between Fourth and Fifth.

DICNIC BLOOMERS a very pretty article for ladjustered.

PICNIC BLOOMERS, a very pretty article for ladies BLOOMERS, a very bread for sale by ses (price SI), received and for sale by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

COUNTRY and CITY MERCHANTS are reminded that we kave in store and are daily receiving a large and varied assertment or iIATS, CAPS, and FURS for the fall trade, all of which we piedee our-elves to sell as low as they can be bought in the United States. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.,

S OFT HATS, for men, boys, and youths, of a superior quality, for sale low for each by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Muin st.

MOLESKIN. GASSIMFEE. AND FEAVER DRESS HATS. of cur own manufacture, ready for our sales this monance. PRATHER, SMITH: & CO., al4j&b

STRAW HATS for men, boys, and youths for sale at reduced prices. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., a14 j&b 455 Main st. JAS. I. LEMON & CO., Dealers in Watches, Jewelry, and

Silver and Plated Ware, 535 Main street, between Second and al2 i&b

which they open a small invoice of on Monday, the 10th, consisting of many new and desirable articles for early fail wear. This house is determined to bring out an assertment of goods unsurpassed by any previous season, and they

to their forthcoming amountements of daily receipts of goods, both Domestic and Fancy, and cordially invite their friends, customers, and others to the inspection of the same when they are in receipt of their full assertment.

MARTIN & PENTON, a8 j&b 96 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson. INVITE ATTENTION

FINAL REDUCTION IN PRICE.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BEREGES, LAWNS, &c. Marnethan as Monttons, Formerly Robinson, Martin, & Co., HAVE made their last reduction for the season in th

LAWNS; LAWN ROBES; BERFGES AND BEREGE ROBES; TRAVELING CLOAKS OR DUSTERS; MOURNING GOODS OF ALL KINDS: A LARGE STOCK OF EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &c.; LINEN GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., STELLA AND CASHMERE SHAWLS:

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF LATEST PARIS STYLES MANTILLAS. To which we invite the special attention of the ladies.

CHICKERING'S CELEBRATED FTUT PIANO-FORTES.

TRIPP & CRAGG, SOLE AGENTS,

109 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Musical

Merchandise and Publishers of Sheet Music. Copartnership.

HAVE this day associated with me in the WATCH and JEWELRY business Mr. E. J. DAUMONT. The business will hereafter be conducted under the style of JAMES I. LEMON.

August I. 1857.—j&b JAMES I. LEMON.

Hand-Book of American Travel.

A PPLETON'S ILLI STRATED HAND BOOK OF AMERICAN TRAVEL: A full and reliable Guide by Railway, St amboat, and Stage to the Citica, Towns, Water-Falls, Bartle-Fields, Mountains, lifters, Lakes, Huning and Fabing Grounds, Waterines-Places, Suminer Resorts, and all scenes and objects of importance and in terest in the U. S. and the British Province. B. T. Addison Richards. With careful maps of all parts of the country and pictures of famous places and scenes from original drawings by the author and other artiss.

Just received and for sale by

CRUMP & WELSH,

there there is no control of the con

men. Post servicence someth disper all swit from

PHYSICIAN'S VISITING LIST for 0.58 received and tor sale by C. RAGAN & CO., No. 507 Main st.

RANKIN'S HALF YEARLY MEDICAL ABSTRACT for July, 1857, for sale by C. HAGAN & CO., No. 507 Main st.

o7 j&b

HAD-BOOK OF PRACTICAL RECIPES for Chemists, Druggists, Medical Practitioners, Manufacturers, and Heads of Families for sale by

G. HAGAN & CO.,

O7 j&b

No.507 Main st.

CRUMP & WELSH.

EVENING BULLETIN.

BANK SUSPENSION. - This momentous question presses itself with daily increasing force upon the attention of all classes. The whole commerce and mechanical industry of the State are paralyzed. All the machinery of trade and manufactures is out of gear. The breaking of merchants and throwing operatives out of employment is but part of the mischief resulting from such a state of things. It materially depreciates the value of all our agricultural products. Place this depreciation at only ten to twenty per cent, and the sum total will show an enormous loss that our farmers must sustain, whi .h will be so much lost to the wealth of the State.

The banks are not the sole cause of this state of things, but they have had their full share in bringing about that inflated state of trade and land and railroad speculation which did cause it. This, together with the fact that they have our monetary system under their exclusive control and that they alone have power of affording either relief or remedv. imposes upon them the duty of doing that which, without injuring them, will save our commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural interests from present prostration and great ultimate loss.

There is no difference of opinion among intelligent men, who witnessed former suspensions, that a bank suspension now would afford great immediate relief. prevent a great number of failures, and save immense sums in getting agricultural products to market at fair prices. That it will have the effect of restoring former fictitious values is neither to be expected nor desired. They mu-t stand the readjustment which such a crisis always produces. Those who cannot stand that readjustment, upon the basis of a sound and reasonable general trade, must break, and there is no salvation for them. But there is a large number of merchants and traders who can survive this process if they are temporarily relieved. The banks ought not to permit such men to break. Besides, prices have not yet nearly touched the lowest point they must reach if the present scarcity of money continues for sixty or ninety days longer. The loss to the agricultural interest from those still lower prices is what the banks can and ought to prevent by suspension.

We are told that the directors owe a duty to their stockholders as well as to the public. This is true, and it is a duty which they should never overlook. But neither should they disregard their duty to the public. The principal part of their stockholders are Eastern men, who also own and control the Eastern banks, and, by their action there, have shown what they think the blended duty of directors require at such a crisis.

An enlightened view of the subject will show that the interest of the stockholders and that of the public coincide and that there is no real conflict between

With eighteen millions of indebtedness from individuals to our banks, based, to a large amount, upon bills drawn in anticipation of shipments of produce, there must be at such a crisis a large amount of the actual capital of the banks in serious peril. There is at present a peculiar peril about it in reference to the Kentucky banks, which perhaps the directors have overlooked. The banks have heretofore had a comparatively easy time of it in commercial revulsions. They have lost but little from the breaking of their customers. This was because the course of their business required accommodation endorsers, who were always indemnified when assignments were made, and the banks were thus indirectly made the preferred creditors of all broken traders, whilst the community at large were left to whistle for their debts upon such men. This cannot now recur. A recent statute of Kentucky forbids it. An insolvent debtor cannot now prefer one creditor to another, and the banks will have to go into the pro rata division of his estate. The directors need not be told what is the general yield of an insolvent trader's estate in such a process, and especially they need not be told what is its yield to large corporations, whose officers cannot exert the minute vigilance of individual creditors in this general scramble.

The banks cannot therefore isolate themselves under the narrow, selfish policy of every one taking care of himself. An enlightened self-interest will show them that in taking proper care of themselves, the first step, at such a crisis, is to take care of the trading community. If, by a continued system of contraction for the next sixty or ninety days, they break half our traders, they will inevitably find themselves, at the end of that period, losers to the amount of millions. In view of such a state of things, prudent, intelligent men would not estimate the true value of the debts due the banks, at a discount of less than a fourth or a third.

There is but one opinion among the bank officer themselves, that, if they are bound ultimately to suspend, they had better do so at once, full handed, than wait to have a suspension forced upon them when their vaults are empty. Nothing therefore need be said upon that subject. They have only about one dollar in specie for four dollars of their cash liabilities-that is, their circulation and deposits. Every man, who knows that one dollar will not pay four dollars of debt, ought to know that at a time like this they cannot continue specie payments for ninety days longer. They are living now a precarious sort of life, dependent mainly upon public sentiment. Take that from them and they cannot live through a single week. Their three million deposit account is alone sufficient to break them at any day when public sentiment turns against them. That sentiment will unquestionably turn against them when a large number of our principal and most popular traders shall be daily breaking. According to the opinion of many intelligent persons, the banks are mainly indebted for their present position of apparent security to the egg-barricade that has been thrown around them. Take away that sustaining sentiment and their defense is as frail as an egg-shell.

It is an inexorable law of trade, that there cannot be a prolonged continuance of a depreciation in the market of three or even two per cent. against the notes of a specie-paying bank. Depositors and note holders cannot and will not submit to such a loss. Temporarily they may submit as they have done, but to anticipate the long continuance of such forbearance is mere fatuity. To hope that the banks will be long permitted to depreciate their own notes, by selling their checks for the non-specie paying currency of New York at a premium, is a mere absurdity. Like the intelligent men they are, the directors ought to conform their action to the inflexible laws of trade. If they attempt to thwart those laws or to live in their despite, they will, as they deserve, meet an inevitable defeat.

As to any danger from the Legislature, that is a fear that cannot be seriously felt by any intelligent man. Past experience should dispel all such fear.

FRANGIPANNI, THE ETERNAL PERFUME—This new and delightful perfume for sale by W. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth st.

pend, so much the more will their conduct wear the appearance of volition rather than compulsion, and so much less the dunger from the Legislature. If the conduct of the banks is susceptible of the const notion that it was prompted not alone by their own self interest, but also by an enlightened view of the common good of the whole State, that construction will be put upon their act, and it will conciliate popular and legislative sympathy and forbearance. The contrary would dispel that sympathy and orbearance and leave them at the mercy of popular and legislative resentment.

We have forborne to take this position definitely as long as there was the shadow of a chance that suspension could be avoided without entailing upon the people of the State immense and irreparable losses. but now it is demonstrable that it will be absolute ly impossible for our banks to continue specie payments for any considerable time, and meanwhile produce will continue to be depreciated, manufacturers will be forced to stop operations, merchants will be compelled to fail, and the losses in every department of trade and industry will be aggravated and made still more deplorable, and every interest in the State will be so completely prostrated that when all our neighbors are ready to resume specie payments we shall still be unable to recover from the lamentable consequences of an unnecessary depletion and the exhaustion of a useless strug-

The Kentucky banks have now about nine millions of circulation and three millions of deposits. These constitute their cash liabilities, to meet which they have, in round numbers, three millions of specie, and two and a half millions of exchange, maturing within sixty days. Admitting that fourfifths of this exchange will be realized at maturity, and under existing circumstances this is an extravagant estimate, the banks will then have five millions of available means with which to meet eleven millions of immediate liabilities. It is ridiculous to suppose that when all our neighboring banks are in a state of suspension the notes of the Kentucky banks will continue to circulate. They will command a premium and will soon be supplanted by a less valuable circulation. This process is now rapidly going on, and so soon as a currency other than that of the Kentucky banks has been supplied the notes of these banks will unquestionably be run in upon them despite of egg-barricades, and the inevitable consequences of an attempt to continue specie payments will be ultimate suspension in a condition of such absolute depletion as to preclude all possibility of a resumption at the time proposed for the resumption of specie payments

We do not believe that our banks need entertain any serious apprehension of a forfeiture or even of a restriction of their chartered privileges on account of a suspension of specie payment in the present crisis. Even supposing the banks were compelled to go into liquidation, their whole capital amounts to only about two and a quarter per cent. of the whole taxable property of the State, and it is evident that an attempt to maintain specie payments will depreciate property of every description to an aggregate amount five or ten times greater than the whole bank capital of the State. But there is really nothing to be feared from the Legislature on account of a suspension We have no doubt whatever that the Democratic majority there will deal justly and even leniently with the banks if they should suspend voluntarily and to protect the greatest interests of the State from further depreciation. The organs of the Democratic party in various portions of the State have indicated that no harsh measures will be resorted to by the dominant party in the Legislature. The Lexington Statesman says on this subject :

If the banks in this State do suspend, we doubt not a just, fair, liberal, and enlightened policy will be pursued toward them by the Legislature. Certainly nothing will be better calculated to insure this than a similar course on their part to the people. If they consider themselves bound to pay specie at all hazards, regardless of the consequences to the business of the State, and sink at last in such a desperate struggle, while we do not think it will be calculated to make them friends, we have an abounding confidence that still the Legislature will do right when the case comes up. If they cannot afford the necessary aid to the people without suspension, and we know no one who thinks they can, we believe few will be found to condemn the act.

This is the tone of the Democratic organs throughout the State, and there are other causes for apprehending the severe action of the Legislature than a suspension. It will be in the power of the Legislature to place such restrictions upon the business of the banks by means of a modification of the usury laws as will virtually take away from them the benefits of many of the chartered privileges which they now enjoy, and, should an obstinate effort on the part of the banks to continue specie payments produce the public and private disasters which are now anticipated as the inevitable consequences of such action, they will not find and should not expect any mercy at the hands of the representatives of the people.

For all practical purposes our banks are now virtually suspended. It is as much as they can do to fortify themselves. It is not reasonable to expect them to do anything more than this. The evils of this state of affairs are evident. They are plainly, sensibly apparent to every trader, merchant, manufacturer, and farmer. The Nashville Patriot, in an article justifying the suspension of the Tennessee banks, has thus portrayed these evils:

banks, has thus portrayed these evils:

The banks of the South and West that have continued specie payment have done so with fear and trembling, and have been mainly employed in fortifying themselves against the worst. Thus the produce, the true relief, has been neglected, and we see the cotton and grain and tobacco, &c., still in the hands of the producer. Every day brings the news of further suspensions, and the country is flooded with uncurrent money—while gold and silver are at an enormous premium. The notes of specie paying banks are all the rage. Brokers and speculators, who are moved by an utter disregard of all interests save their own, are flying through the country, by themselves and by agencies, buying up the notes of those banks which still pay out cointhey take those notes to the counters of those banks, and, having obtained the gold, ship it to where it will bring them the premium. Every means of relief is lost sight of and the whole payment of specie is made the basis of speculation and still further depression.

By continued specie payments a few, the broker, the speculator, and the rich who have retired from active business on large fortuness, are benefited; but the great mass of business men are poor men, whose all of capital and credit depends upon a ready exchange, and a few dollars, are left to die by the wayside. The poor man's few sacks of grain are left to the wevil and the mould, his few bales of cotton to the damps and mildews of the wave-house, while the rich on fast horses, 'cooted and spurred, override them and the country. It is in this state of things that we now appliand the suspension of our city banks, by this course, put themselves in a condition to benefit the community a large—to furnish discounts, and exchange, to apply whatever means they may have to the relief and nothing but the relief of the people. If they are solvent and honest, they will do it.

There can be no relief from the pervading pres-

There can be no relief from the pervading pres sure without a movement of the crops. This is always the ultimate and now it is the only source of relief. There is no longer any doubt that the crops of Kentucky cannot and will not be moved while the banks pursue their present policy, and that their suspension without doing any injury whatever to selves will produce incalculable benefits to the

prolific as they are in the development of discreditable and disheartening phases of human nature, are now and then brightened by an incident which gives us encouragement in this work-a-day world. Yesterday we heard of a very refreshing instance of honestv.

Several years ago, a German was convicted in our criminal court of horse-stealing and sentenced to the peniter ary for four years. Yesterday, his term having expired, he entered the office of the gentle man who unsuccessfully defended him on his trial. He introduced himself to his quondam attorney, and stated that he had called to fulfil a promise, having during the whole period of his imprisonment never forgotten the obligation he owed him. He accord ngly handed the astonished lawyer twenty-five dollars-the fee he had promised to pay. We wil guarantee that man a future career of success, if onesty deserves any reward.

Financial advices from New York continue favor-

able. The Tribune, of Friday, says: able. The Tribune, of Friday, says:

The street is very quiet to-day, with rather a better feeling growing up. The banks are accommodating their entomers to the extent of their ability, and the anticipation that the forward movement of the crops will enable our merchants to sustain themselves has increased confidence in the future. In the discount houses there is rather more movement, and the rates of paper have a downward tendency, although the changes are not important. The best signatures are selling at 2 to 3 per cent, per month. In the street the supply of money is rather increasing, but call loans are still difficult to make.

The Metropolitan Bank now takes the Thompson, Bass River, and Rockland Banks on the same terms as other Eastern banks.

Eastern banks.

The movement in gold to-day has been small. The demand has fallen off, and is now almost entirely confined to the wants of other cities. The bullion brokers are buying at %@% per cent, and selling at 1@1½ per cent.

The Baltimore Patriot, of Friday afternoon, says: Quite a large amount of paper is offering on the street, some of which, good to first class, meets negotiation at 1½ (22 % cent. a month; second class musalcable. Money on call 1½ (21½ to 2½ % cent. Gold is in demand, esting to brokers at 7(28 % cent. premuum. Virginis bank notes, old, 4(26 % cent discount; new at 10(21 % cent. North Carollias 10(21 % cent. dis. Exchange on London quiet. We quote sterling nominal at 8(212 % cent. in Baltimore funds. Exchange on New York 7(28 % cent. premium, and on Philadelphia 3 % cent. premium,

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, of Friday,

Money on the street can be had at 11/6/14 \$\text{if cent.} for No. 1) paper, with sufficient collateral attached, but the neotiation of ordinary mercantile paper is out of the question; 465 \$\text{if cent.} premium are the current rates for collaboration.

The New York Post, of Friday afternoon, says:

The New 10tk Post, of Friday afternoon, says:

The news by the English steamer was very discouraging to the street, though not worse than was reasonably to be apprehended. A large autoant of sterling bills, named at the outside at seventy thousand pounds have been returned ander protest. Twenty thousand of these were drawn on George Peabody by the Bank of Pennsylvania, and the thers by various parties.

The dullness of the day is less apparent in conversation with commercial men, than it is in the vicinity of the Stock Exchange.

sith commercial men, than it is in the vicinity of the Book-Exchange.

The circulation of currency is more free, and the business pf the banks between themselves goes on with great regularity and without excitement.

Several large and extensively known houses in this city have signified their willingness to receive consignments of flour and grain from the West, among whom, besides Messrs Spofford & Tileston, we may mention Messrs. Grinneit, Mindurn, & Co., and others have been mentioned as willing to do the same thing, and pay freight and charges to this port, with the view of adding in the movement of breadstuffs from the interior to the seaboard, by which the present pressure may be alleviated and exchanges equalized.

From our Galveston exchanges we see that there has been a run on the banks of that city. The Agricultural and Commercial Bank declined to pay the checks for depositors, either for specie or New Orleans funds, until further advices had been received from New Orleans. The telegraph furnishes a statement of the changes

in the condition of the New York banks for the week ending on Saturday last, which is very favorable. The New Orleans bank statement for the week ending on the 17th instant, discloses a considerable de crease in every main item, the precise changes being

	Decrease in short loans	\$1,038,803
	Decrease in specie	
	Decrease in circulation	1,332,025
	Decrease in deposits	2,058,586
	Increase in exchauge	105,166
	Increase in amount due distant banks	58,905
1	Decrease in deposits proper	1,989,681
	A private dispatch from New Orleans and	tes strel-

ing exchange 90@95.

[From this morning's Journal.] NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

The ship Patrick Henry brought to this port the captain and crew of the British bark Athenian from Quebec, bound to the South Sea islands, which she discovered water-logged and disabled.

Business was quite dull to-day owing partially to the continuous storm.

The English advices by the Baltic were as favora-

ble as was expected. It is believed she brought back no protested bills. Business at the clearing-house was nearly \$11,000,000 and the balance paid \$769,000.

James O. Brayman appeared at the United States Court to-day and pleaded gullty to an indictment charging him with purloining letters from the Post Office. Sentence deferred.

PORT STANLY, C. W., Oct. 26. A fire this morning destroyed the steamer Free Trader, schooner Buchanan, the warehouses of South & Davidson, Williams & Thompson, and many other buildings. Loss very heavy, but mostly insured. NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

The statement of the banks of this city for the week past shows an increase of specie of \$2,568,000, an increase of deposits of \$4,635,000, a decrease of loans of \$1,652,000, and a decrease in circulation of

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26. The deaths for the week were 139-by yellow fe-

At a meeting of the cotton factors this morning, a resolution was offered favoring suspension, and another not to sell cotton for less than 15 cents per pound. There was no concert in action, and the reacting backs up. eeting broke up. Money matters no better.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26, P. M. Money market unsettled. The notes of James Robb's Bank, Union Bank, and Bank of New Orleans were thrown out to-day by all the bankers. Missouri paper will continue to be taken, notwithstanding the suspension. Exchange on New York nominally the same. Business moderately good. The river continues to fall. Weather clear and

PITTSBURG, Oct. 23, P. M. River 5 feet 9 inches, by pier mark.

The Modern Whitfield A NEW and large supply of the Life and Ministry of the Rev. Chas. H. Spurgeon just received by CRUMP & WELSH, \$18 j&b S4 Fourth st., near Market,

GODEY AND GRAHAM for October. Price 20c. R. CRUMP & WELSH,
84 Fourth st., near Market

PORTFOLIOS .- From School to super-extra qualities

at very \$14j&b CRUMP & WELSH. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. WE are receiving our fall and winter stock of Musical Instru-ments, such as-Guitars and Violins;

Violoncellos and Eanjos;
Drums and Tamborines;
Violin, Guitars and Cello Strings;
Violin, Sultar, and Cello Strings;
Violin and Guitar Cases;
And Trimmings for all Instruments.
Brass Instruments of all descriptions. We pay very particular attention to this branch of trade.
Our assortment of Strings for all the various stringed instruments is full and complete, and of superior quality.
Country Dealers supplied at lowest Eastern rates.
D. P. FAULDS & CO., Importers of Musical
Merchandise and Publishers of Music, 532 Main st., between Second and Third streets, opposite the Bank of Kentucky,

nglish agricultural journal contains the fol-table, containing information valuable and

interesting to the dairyman.

"The relation of the food given, to the quantity and quality of the milk produced, is brought out very well in the following table, extract d from a paper in a recent number of the Journal of the Allert Latitution. paper in a recent bert Institution:

30	7	001	2 00	10	-	of experiment.	No.	
	6.	0.00	5 5	~	-	of cows,	No	
Dec. 13,	Nov. 22.	Sept. 23, Oct. 19,		June 22,	May 21,	e of commencing with ex-	Dat	
Dec. 19,	Nov. 28.	Sept. 29, Oct. 25,		June 28,	May 27,	e of finishing experiment.	Dat	
White turnips and barley straw	Mangel wurzel leaves and	Clover, third cuttings,	uttines,	Winter vetches and graz-	140	KINDS OF FEEDINGS WHICH CATTLE RECEIVED.	The second second	
3334				1991/		Gallons of milk.		
19	3 2	225	223	1 00	00	funda to coming		

Pounds of butter.

No. of quarts of milk to produce a quart of cream.

duce a round of butter.

1.33 Observations.—It took an average of 10½ quarts of milk to produce a quart of cream, an average of 12 quarts of milk to produce 1 pound of butter, and an average of 1 1-5 quarts of cream to produce 1 pound of butter. The average yield of butter from each cow was 154 pounds, the average price per pound 9¾d. The milk vessels were earthenware, glazed; the milk was left setting for thirty-six hours in summer and forty-eight hours in winter; the cream was churned once a week."

5 5 888 8 8

[From Norton's Elements of Agriculture.] LIME AND ITS APPLICATION TO LAND.—Lime is ordinarily found in the form of common limestone, or carbonate of lime, a combination of lime with or carbonate of time, a combination of time with carbonic acid. Every 100 lbs of pure limestone con-tains about 44 lbs of carbonic acid gas. This may be driven off by a high heat, as in the lime kilns. The lime then remains in what is called the caustic The lime then remains in what is called the caustic state, or quicklime. It will burn the tongue, if applied to it. When water is poured upon it (this may be shown by teachers) it swells, cracks, heats, and finally crumbles to a fine powder. If the water is only used in sufficient quantity to slack the lime, it will all disappear, being entirely absorbed; it has in fact united with the lime, and become a part of the solid stone. The heat caused during slacking is caused by the chemical union of water and lime. A ton of limestone unites with about one fourth of a A ton of limestone unites with about one-fourth of a

ton of water.

If quicklime or slaked lime is exposed to the air,

If quicklime or slaked lime is exposed to the air, it gradually absorbs carbonic acid; and if left a long time, becomes nearly all carbonate once more. If a piece of quicklime be left exposed in this way until it has crumbled, it will effervesce again with muriatic acid, as the limestone did before it was burned, thus proving the fact just stated.

Lime is applied to the land in the three states above mentioned: quick lime, hydrate or slaked lime, and air-slaked or mild lime, so called because it has lost its caustic properties. It is better for the land in all of these states than it was before burning has reduced it to an extremely fine powder, more fitted to be dissolved in the soil, and to be taken up by the plant. From the various tables alken up by the plant. From the various tables al-ready given it is obvious that lime is an absolutely essential ingredient in the soil being constantly needed by plants in all of their parts; out, besides this, it performs other functions there of scarcely less importance, differing according to the state in which it is applied. which it is applied.

nich it is applied.

a. If the soil be stiff and cold, if it is newly draind, containing much of acid organic compounds, or
thugh, obstinate grasses to eradicate, a. If the soil be stiff and cold, if it is newly drained, containing much of acid organic compounds, or if there are tough, obstinate grasses to eradicate, such as bent, etc., it is best to apply quick lime, or the caustic hydrate. In either of these conditions it has a most beneficial and energetic action; lightening and mellowing stiff clays, neutralising and decomposing injurious acid substances, and extiroatcomposing injurious acid substances, and extirpat-

composing injurious acid substances, and extirpating many hurtful grasses and weeds.

b. If caustic lime is applied largely to light soils it may do harm by too rapidly decomposing the organic matter, usually scarce in soils of this description. In all such cases, and generally when it is not wished to produce such ficts as the above, mild or air-slaked lime is the table.

The action of all varieties is vitably more marked and permanent upon draines or thoroughly dry

ed and permanent upon drained or thoroughly dry land, than upon that which is not and swampy. All of these various states of lime act not only upon the organic matter in the soil, but upon the inorganic also, decomposing certain insoluble compounds, and bringing them into a state favorable to the sustenance of the plants. Thus we see that this manure orms many most important functions

It has a constant tendency to sink in the soil, and in one that has been heavily limed for many years quite a layer of it exists in the subsoil; this may quite a layer of it exists in the subsoil; this may be brought up by deep plowing, or is made available by drains, which permit the roots to go down. When applied as a top dressing, it should in almost every case be mild, and also when used in composts, where such animal manure is present. The reason why precaution should be used in the latter instance is one that has been alluded to before, in speaking of manures containing nitrogen. In all speaking of manures containing nitrogen. In all such cases, caustic lime causes a formation of amsuch cases, caustic line causes a formation of am-monia from the nitrogen, and a consequent escape of it into the air. Where much lime is mixed with the manure, its depreciation in value is very rapid, owing to its loss. Where there is little or no nitro-gen present, and it is desired to decompose peat, or to rot heaps of weeds and turf, the caustic line is to be preferred, as its action is so much more ener-

It is now considered the best practice to apply lime in rather small quantities, and often, as then it is kept near the surface, and always active. Where it is bought, lime should always, if possible, be in the state of quicklime, as in that case there will be neither water nor carbonic acid to transport. In 100 lbs. of carbonic lime or common limestone, are 44 lbs. of water; in 100 lbs. of slaked lime, about 25 lbs. of water, so that the saving in both instances by carrying quicklime is considerable.

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